April 12, 1775. NUMB. 2416.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

By the HONOURABLE
JOHN PENN, Eſquire,
Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of Pennſylvania, *and Counties of* New-Caſtle, Kent *and* Suſſex, *on* Delaware,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by my Proclamation, bearing Date the 15th Day of *September* laſt paſt, I did enjoin and require all Perſons, reſiding to the Northward and Eaſtward of the Lines and Boundaries theretofore run and marked, as Boundaries and Diviſion Lines between the Province of *Maryland* and the Province of *Pennſylvania*, and Counties of *New-Caſtle*, *Kent* and *Suſſex*, on *Delaware*, by Commiſſioners for that Purpoſe appointed and authoriſed, in Purſuance of two Articles of Agreement made between the Proprietors of the Province of *Maryland* and the Proprietors of the Province of *Pennſylvania*, and the Counties of *New-Caſtle*, *Kent* and *Suſſex*, on *Delaware*; and alſo in Purſuance of two ſeveral Decrees of the Lord High Chancellor of *England*, for the ſpecific Performance of the ſaid Articles, to yield Obedience to the reſpective Laws of the Province of *Pennſylvania*, and Counties aforeſaid on *Delaware*: AND I DID further, by my ſaid Proclamation, require all Magiſtrates, Sheriffs, and other Officers of Juſtice, appointed, or to be appointed, in the ſaid Province and Counties, to put in Execution the reſpective Laws thereof, againſt all Offenders within the Lines and Limits aforeſaid, as by my ſaid Proclamation may more at large appear. AND WHEREAS, by my other Proclamation, bearing Date the Second Day of *November* laſt paſt, I DID, in Obedience to His Majeſty's Commands, ſignified to me by a Letter from the Right Honourable the Earl of *Dartmouth*, one of His Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, enjoin all Magiſtrates, Sheriffs, and other Officers of Juſtice, to deſiſt from exerciſing the Juriſdiction of *Pennſylvania*, or the Counties of *New-Caſtle*, *Kent* and *Suſſex*, on *Delaware*, beyond thoſe Places where it had been theretofore uſually exerciſed, until His Majeſty's further Pleaſure ſhould be known in the Premiſes, any Thing in my former Proclamation to the contrary notwithſtanding: AND WHEREAS I am now informed, by a Letter from the Right Honourable the Earl of *Dartmouth*, dated the ſeventh Day of *January* laſt, "that His Majeſty, on further Conſideration, hath been graciouſly pleaſed to approve of the Arrangement made by my ſaid Proclamation of the Fifteenth of *September* laſt, and to permit me to recal that of the Second of *November* laſt," I HAVE THEREFORE thought proper, by the Advice of the Council, to iſſue this Proclamation, to make known the Premiſes to all whom it may concern, hereby, in Purſuance of his Majeſty's Pleaſure and Permiſſion, revoking my ſaid Proclamation of the Second of *November* laſt, and requiring all Officers and others, within the Province of *Pennſylvania*, and Counties of *New-Caſtle*, *Kent and Suſſex*, on *Delaware*, to yield Obedience to, and in all Things obſerve, the Orders and Injunctions in my ſaid Proclamation of the Fifteenth of *September* laſt contained, as they will anſwer the contrary at their Peril.

GIVEN under my Hand, and the Great Seal of the ſaid Province of Pennſylvania, *at* Philadelphia, *the Eighth Day of* April, *in the Year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-five, and in the Fifteenth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord* GEORGE *the Third, by the Grace of God, of* Great-Britain, France *and* Ireland, *King, Defender of the Faith, and ſo forth,*

JOHN PENN.

By his Honour's Command,
JOSEPH SHIPPEN, jun. *Secretary.*

GOD SAVE THE KING.

City of Philadelphia, March 30, 1775.

The ASSIZE of BREAD.

Beſt FINE FLOUR, at *Twenty Shillings and Nine-pence*, per C.
MIDDLINGS, at *Fifteen Shillings and Six-pence* per C.
RYE, at *Ten Shillings* per C.

White Bread	lb.	oz.	*Middl. Do.*	lb.	oz.	*Rye Do.*	lb.	oz.
1d. loaf, is	0	7	1d. loaf, is	0	8½	1d. loaf, is	0	11
2d. ditto,	0	13½	2d. ditto,	1	0½	2d. ditto	1	6½
4d. ditto,	1	11½	4d. ditto,	2	1½	4d. ditto	2	12½
8d. ditto,	3	7	8d. ditto,	4	3	8d. ditto	5	9
12d. ditto,	5	2½	12d. ditto,	6	4½	12d. ditto	8	6

Set by SAMUEL RHOADS, *Mayor*,
SAMUEL SHOEMAKER,
SAMUEL POWELL.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away laſt night from the ſubſcriber, living in Weſt-Nottingham, in Cheſter county, two ſervant men, one an Iriſhman, came in laſt fall, named *William Jeffreys*, about 25 years of age, a luſty well ſet fellow, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, light brown hair a little curled, and pitted with the ſmall-pox; had on and took with him a broadcloth coat, of a mixed colour, red and white, about half worn, light coloured cloth jacket, patched, a blanket waiſtcoat, new buckſkin breeches, two pair of black-grey yarn ſtockings, a pair of pumps, with large carved braſs buckles. The other, a lad, named *John Maſhman*, 16 years of age, country born, of a fair complexion, light coloured ſtraight hair, with a ſcar on his forehead, has been lately inoculated for the ſmall-pox, and may be ſeen on his ſkin; had on and took with him a light coloured ſhort cloth coat and waiſtcoat of the ſame kind as the other, two home made ſhirts, good buckſkin breeches, blue-grey yarn ſtockings, good ſhoes and ſquare braſs buckles, and a new wool hat. They alſo took with them a gun, a half worn light coloured cloth coat, a new wool hat, two ſhirts, one homeſpun, the other Iriſh linen. Whoever takes up and ſecures them in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſhall have the above reward, or Fifty Shillings for either of them, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOB HAINES.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to carry them off at their peril. *April* 4, 1775. ¶

THOMAS DORSEY,
At the Store lately occupied by Hubley and Graff, on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, 5 doors below Cheſtnut-ſtreet,
SELLS, WHOLESALE and RETAIL,

LISBON, Malaga, Teneriffe, Port, and other WINES; old Jamaica ſpirits; excellent French brandy; Weſt-India rum and melaſſes, ſingle refined loaf ſugar, lump, ſugar-houſe and muſcovado ditto; coffee, chocolate, allſpice, pepper, rice, and ginger; mace, cloves, nutmegs, and cinnamon; Weſton and country ſnuff; brimſtone, allom, and copperas; indigo, madder, chip logwood, redwood, and ſuſtick; wrapping paper, lamp oil, corks, roſin, and glue; alſo gallon, half gallon, and quart bottles. ‖ 6 W.

WANTED,

A GOOD JOURNEYMAN BLACKSMITH. Any ſuch, well recommended for Diligence and Sobriety, may meet with good Encouragement, by applying to STACY POTTS, or WILLIAM JACKSON, in Trenton.

Alſo a Perſon who underſtands the GLOVE-MAKING Buſineſs, either a Man or Woman, may apply as above.

WANTED TO HIRE,

A SINGLE MAN, that underſtands driving a Carriage, and working on a Plantation. Such a Perſon, by applying to the Printers hereof, will hear of a Place, if well recommended. Alſo wanted, a ſingle WOMAN, to manage a ſmall Dairy, and aſſiſt in common Houſe-work.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Indenture of a Dutch Servant BOY's Time, who has near ſeven Years to ſerve. Enquire of the Printers, or of Benjamin Davids, at the Sign of the George. ¶

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Gerard Brenner, of Manor townſhip, in Lancaſter county, deceaſed, on bonds, notes, or book-debts, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring them in, that they may be adjuſted by LOUISA BRENNER, Executrix; JACOB LOESER, and CHRISTOPHER STECK, Executors. *Lancaſter, April* 3, 1775. ¶

To be SOLD by public VENDUE, on the premiſes, the 22d day of Fourth-Month (April) inſtant, and may be entered on immediately after ſale, The following premiſes, all ſituate, bounding on Brandywine Creek, near the Borough of Wilmington, New-Caſtle county, viz.

A MERCHANT-MILL, the houſe built with ſtone, &c. with two pair of ſtones, one French burrs, the other Cologne, boulting-cloths, fan, &c. all going by water, which compleats her for manufacturing ſuperfine flour. A good ſtone dwelling-houſe, frame kitchen, barn and ſtables, a well of good water, and pump, near the kitchen door; with about 8 acres of land, 2 or 3 whereof are meadow.

Alſo will be ſold with the above premiſes, or ſeparate, as may ſeem beſt to ſuit on the day of ſale, one moiety or half part of a Breaſt-mill, adjoining and connected with the abovementioned mill, and a Lot for farther improving the ſaid Breaſt-mill, and one moiety or half part of a ſufficient quantity of water to turn a fulling-mill, to be erected on the laſt mentioned lot; the water for ſaid breaſt and fulling-mills is to be taken out of a race (where there is 8 feet fall) which conveys water to four overſhot mills, on the tide below Brandywine Bridge. As the ſaid breaſt and fulling-mills have the priority in right of the water of ſaid race, and ſo ſituated (being about half way between the upper and lower end thereof) any competent judge of water-works, when on the premiſes, and ſeeing the effect of ſaid breaſt-mill on the water of ſaid race when going, and conſidering the number of mills erected ſince the right or contract for erecting ſaid breaſt and fulling-mills, together with the preſent and future call and neceſſity of dividing and ſub-dividing the water of Brandywine Creek, will undoubtedly ſee the above premiſes to be very valuable, not only in their preſent ſituation at this time, but in future, &c. &c.

Alſo to be ſold the ſame day, on the premiſes, the one moiety or half part of a LOT, containing in the whole 88 perches of land, ſituate in the ſaid Borough of Wilmington, and fronting on ſaid Creek at the tide water, 82 feet 6 inches, and extending back 340 feet to a ſtreet, and bounding to a lot whereon two of the abovementioned overſhot mills are erected, the eſtate of Samuel Morton, deceaſed (and now occupied by Iſaac Starr) Any perſon inclining to treat concerning, or purchaſe any part of the above premiſes, may apply to SAMUEL HOLLINGSWORTH, at the mill, or to the ſubſcriber, now in Lancaſter county, near Middletown, who propoſes to attend the ſale, and make the conditions eaſy to the purchaſer, which will be about a third of the purchaſe in hand, and ſeven years to pay the reſidue, without intereſt, &c. JEHU HOLLINGSWORTH.

N. B. One half of ſaid breaſt and fulling-mill water is the property of Joſhua Fiſher and Thomas Gilpin, of the city of Philadelphia, Merchants. ¶

WHEREAS the managers, for the owners and poſſeſſors of the Repaupa meadows, marſh and ſwamps, to erect water-works to keep the tide from overflowing the ſame, and other ſervices required of them by an Act of Aſſembly of the province of New-Jerſey, made and provided for that purpoſe, have ſeveral times attended with their accounts, and deſired the company to ſettle with them for what monies they have diſburſed or expended in caſting up the bank, laying the floodgates and ſluices, and ſtopping the creek, &c. And whereas the owners and poſſeſſors having neglected to ſettle the ſame, the managers refuſe to act; therefore we, ſome of the owners and poſſeſſors of the ſaid marſh, meadows and ſwamps, do notify the reſt of the owners and poſſeſſors to meet at the houſe of William Eldrage, on the 29th of this inſtant April, by 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to chuſe managers, and ſettle the late managers accounts. All perſons that have any claim to the ſaid meadows, marſh or ſwamps, are deſired to appear and make their claims, and produce their ſurveys, that they or the managers may proceed to lay off or ſurvey their ſeveral lots in the moſt proper manner; to conſult the moſt proper place for the road or roads to ſuit the company, and to give the managers inſtructions what farther they would have done; and all thoſe that have any unſettled accounts are deſired to produce them; and as there are ſeveral ſervices required to be done by the ſaid managers, agreeable to the ſaid act, and the time limited is near expired, the attendance of the owners is particularly requeſted. *James Steelman, James Hinchman, Thomas Clark, Daniel Sutherland, John Lock, William Heman, Peter Lock, David Hendrickſon.* ¶

TO BE SOLD BY
WILLIAM SHIPPEN,
The Lower Side of Market-ſtreet Wharff,

SHAD AND HERRING, ROUNDS OF BEEF AND NEATS TONGUES, put up in the beſt Manner for Exportation. ¶

THE Contributors to the Pennſylvania Hoſpital, are deſired to attend the annual Election for Managers and Treaſurer, to be held, purſuant to Law, on the Firſt of the Fifth-month (May) being the ſecond Day of the Week between the Hours of 2 and 6 o'Clock in the Afternoon, at the Hoſpital.

TO BE SOLD, by public VENDUE, at Samuel Cooper's Ferry, oppoſite Philadelphia, on Seventh-day, the 22d of April, at two o'clock in the afternoon,

TWO FLATS, one new, carries 12 cords, the other not four years old and carries between 6 and 8 cords; both built of the beſt of oak timber and plank, and now in good repair. They belong to the eſtate of Patrick Brady, deceaſed, and will be ſold by Joſeph Cooper and John Reily, Executors. The conditions of ſale will be made known at the time and place.

N. B. All thoſe that are indebted to ſaid eſtate, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt it, to bring in their accounts, properly proved, at the above time and place, where attendance will be given by the ſaid Executors. ‡

Hagerſtown, in Maryland, March 25, 1775.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

WAS STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, a dark ſorrel MARE, with a good Saddle and Bridle; ſhe is about 4 years old and about 15 hands high, has no known brand or ear-mark; on the off ſhoulder ſhe has had a wound, which is now healed, but may eaſily be perceived. Whoever takes up the ſaid mare and brings her to the ſubſcriber, in Hagerſtown, ſhall receive the above reward, with reaſonable charges.

¶ PETER TYSHER.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Woolwich townſhip, Glouceſter county, on the 10th day of March laſt, an Iriſh ſervant man, who calls himſelf *Matthias Cane*, but he has changed it to *Michael Coda*; he is about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, has forged a paſs, and is about 28 or 30 years of age, ſandy complexion, grey eyes, large ſandy temple-locks, wears his own long curly ſandy hair, commonly tied or clubbed; he has a white lock of hair on the fore part of his head, has a ſcar on his jaw-bone, and another near his eye; one of his little fingers is crooked; on his right leg there are two letters pricked in with powder: Had on, and took with him, a ſnuff-coloured coat very much worn, a light-coloured waiſtcoat, made lapelled, which is patched on each elbow with new homeſpun dove-coloured cloth, and has alſo a long patch of the ſame cloth on the fore part; a light-coloured ditto, without ſleeves, a half-worn Ruſſia sheeting ſhirt, a white ditto, with a very wide collar, made of damaged linen, a blue pair of breeches, patched on each knee with deep blue cloth, another pair of deep blue knit or wove ditto, very much worn; 4 pair of ſtockings, two of which are thread, the others yarn; an old felt hat with two holes in the crown, two pair of neats-leather ſhoes; he took a long ſmall-bored gun, with braſs mounting; a large powder-horn, almoſt full of powder; a homeſpun pillow-caſe, with 4 ſtrings ſewed inſide; he will be very apt to change his clothes, is fond of liquor, and a good ſcholar. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by PETER KIER. ¶

Wilmington, April 4, 1775.

TEN POUNDS Reward.

IN the night next before the 13th of March laſt, the ſubſcriber had a valuable mare ſtolen out of his ſtable by ſome perſon unknown, as may appear by an advertiſement in No. 2413 of this paper; the perſon who ſtole the mare, as is thought, left a dark bay gelding, about 14½ hands high, and about 16 years old, a pair of old ſhoes before, a natural pacer, he is very poor, has a ſore back, ſeemed to be hard rode and much abuſed, has no brand, fleſh or ear-mark; a perſon who knew the mare, thought he ſaw a man riding of her in company with another man, on the road near Tate's ferry, on Saſquehanna, and the perſon not having heard of her ſince, neither has any perſon appeared to claim the ſaid horſe; therefore he gives this public notice, that if the ſaid horſe is not claimed within four weeks from this date, he will be under the neceſſity of ſelling him, to pay the charge of his keeping: And as the practice of horſe-ſtealing encreaſes, the ſubſcriber is very deſirous that all perſons, who may ſee this advertiſement, would turn to the abovementioned advertiſement, and uſe all reaſonable endeavours to diſcover the thief and the ſaid mare, ſo that the ſubſcriber may get her again; and as a further encouragement, the ſubſcriber will pay a further reward of *Seven Pounds* for the mare, and *Three Pounds* for the thief, upon conviction.

WILLIAM VANEMAN.

N. B. The ſaid mare has a lump in her fleſh as big as a walnut, between the girthing place and fore legs, which upon examination may be eaſily diſcovered. ¶

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, on Sunday night laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living in Queen Ann's county, at the head of Choptank river, an Engliſh ſervant man, named William Watt, a miller by trade, about 23 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, of a brown complexion, and wears his own ſhort brown hair; had on, when he went away, a caſtor hat, cut in the faſhion, with a black ribbon for a band, bearſkin great coat, the cuffs tore off, a brown bearſkin cloſe bodied ditto, with pockets in the hips, double breaſted ſcarlet jacket, two pair of breeches, one of which black broadcloth, the other of a blue knit-pattern, one pair of grey ribbed ſtockings, half-worn ſhoes, ſilver plated buckles, with braſs tongs and anchors, one of the anchors broke and tied with a ſtring. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo as his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOSEPH FURTAD. *April* 5, 1775. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Towamenſing townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 30th of March laſt, a brown bay COLT, two years old, with a ſtar in his forehead. The owner is deſired to come, pay charges, and take him away. SAMUEL TENNIS. ¶

[*For more new* ADVERTISEMENTS, *ſee the Fourth Page.*]

LONDON, *January 6.*

A Speech intended to have been ſpoken at the Meeting of the North-American Merchants, at the King's Arms-Tavern, January 4, by a Merchant who is too diffident to deliver his ſentiments in any great Aſſembly.

"THE great and important buſineſs you are here convened upon, cannot, I preſume, be conducted well in ſo large a body as I ſee here met at preſent; therefore I ſuppoſe you will appoint a Committee; and leſt I ſhould not be preſent when you have determined on thoſe who are to compoſe it, I beg leave to recommend to thoſe gentlemen all that coolneſs and deliberation, which the importance of the object demands, and to bear always in mind, that every reſolution which irritates, diſ-ſerves any cauſe, as violence deſtroys it; witneſs the late violent meaſures at Boſton reſpecting the tea! The whole world condemned the outrage, in conſequence of which Parliament paſſed an Act to block up the port of Boſton; and leſt that ſhould not be ſufficient to inflame the neighbouring colonies, the ſame power takes away the charter, mutilates the whole form of government of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, and, to compleat all, preſents our new Canadian ſubjects, purely to oblige them, with a code of laws as near to thoſe of France as could poſſibly be framed. You ſee then, gentlemen, how violence produces violence; notwithſtanding which it is hardly to be believed, that three or four hundred people ſhould conſent to ſuch meaſures, but it ſo happened. Now, gentlemen, I will ſpeak a few words on the ſubject of your meeting.

"If you had petitioned Parliament laſt ſpring, againſt thoſe ruinous acts which then paſſed, I ſhould now have been againſt any petition; nor indeed is it clear to me, that it is at this time expedient; but as ſo many reſpectable gentlemen think it ought to be done, I entirely acquieſce, in expectation that a new Parliament, which I am told is compoſed of wiſe men, honeſt men, and of men who are open to conviction, which I think there is not a gentlemen preſent will, or can ſay of the laſt; I ſay, gentlemen, if you had then petitioned againſt thoſe ruinous acts, you ought now to leave the authors of them to get out of the pit they had dug for themſelves, as well as they could; but as, by your ſilence, if you did not aid them, you did not warn them of the danger, you ought now, as good Chriſtians, to lend adminiſtration your hand to get out of that diſmal hole, into which the raſhneſs of the laſt Parliament has precipitated it. On this principle I am for an humble petition, as an excuſe for their undoing that which no wiſe adminiſtration would have ventured to propoſe, much leſs to have carried it to ſo ruinous a length; I ſay, gentlemen, as an excuſe, for, if I am informed right, that is all adminiſtration wants. But I beg, gentlemen, that neither in your petition, nor advice, if aſked by men in power, that you require leſs than a repeal of all the acts paſſed laſt year reſpecting America, as well as the remains of that impolitic one paſſed in 1767, which laid a duty of 3d. per lb. on tea. This being done, I will venture to engage, and ſo will every one preſent, who is fully acquainted with the diſpoſition of the coloniſts, that peace and good order will ſoon be re-eſtabliſhed, and that love and brotherly affection reſtored, which ſubſiſted at the concluſion of the late war between the mother country and the colonies, beſides our having any reaſonable pecuniary aſſiſtance in their power this kingdom ſhall require or ſtand in need of from them.

BOSTON, April 3, 1775.

Laſt Evening a Gentleman came to Town from Marblehead, who was Paſſenger in a Veſſel that arrived there Yeſterday in about 6 Weeks from Falmouth, who informs, that great Debates had ariſen in Parliament on American Affairs the Beginning of February, and, it was ſaid, intended to petition his Majeſty to purſue the Meaſures hitherto adopted to inforce the Acts, relative to this Province, which have been ſo much complained of by this Continent; for which Purpoſe a number of Men of War were getting ready to bring over more Troops, both Horſe and Foot, as a Reinforcement to thoſe already here: We alſo learn that Capt. Lindſey, in a Man of War, with Diſpatches for General Gage, ſailed from England for this Place a few Days before the above Veſſel. In our next we hope to be able to give our Readers a more particular Account of this intereſting Matter.

NORWICH, March 30.

Extract of a Letter from Boſton, dated March 27, 1775.

"It is rumoured that a Veſſel is arrived at Nantucket from London, in 28 Days, which brings Accounts that the Acts are to be repealed, but on certain Conditions to be performed by the Americans; but I do not know what they are, nor whether this Account may be depended on."

Mr. James Pennyman, of New-London, left Boſton laſt Tueſday morning, and informs, That Captain Sturgis, from Dartmouth, reported in Boſton laſt Monday Afternoon, that a Boat was ſent from Nantucket to Dartmouth, on Sunday laſt, to inform of the Arrival of Capt. Coffin, at that Place, on ſaid Day, in 29 Days from London: He brings Advice that a Mob of 30,000 People had ſurrounded the Parliament Houſe, and demanded the Reaſon why the American Acts were not repealed; the Anſwer given was, that they were repealed on certain Conditions to be performed by the Americans.

NEW-YORK, April 6.

On Tueſday next a general meeting of the inhabitants of the county of Weſtcheſter is to be held at the White Plains, to determine whether or not Delegates ſhall be ſent by them to a Provincial Convention at New-York.

COMMITTEE CHAMBER, New-York, April 3, 1775.

The following Letter was received from the General Committee of South-Carolina, and by this Committee ordered to be printed.

EDWARD FLEMING, Chairman, *pro. Tem.*

Charles-Town, South-Carolina, March 1, 1775.

Gentlemen,

IT was with equal ſurprize and concern that we read, in the public prints, what paſſed in your Houſe of Aſſembly on the 26th of January, with reſpect to the proceedings of the General Congreſs. It is impoſſible for us at this diſtance to conjecture the reaſons which induced the Aſſembly to refuſe their formal aſſent to the ſolemn agreement of all theſe Colonies. We are obliged to ſuſpend our judgment until we hear from you; and will not even permit ourſelves to conclude, that it is owing either to a neglect of the united voice of America, or to want of ſpirit in the cauſe of freedom.—In the midſt of the pain that we feel at this ſingular inſtance of provincial policy, we conſole ourſelves with the apprehenſion that it was intended, not as a declaration of their real inclinations, but only as a prudential meaſure: That they having been choſen antecedent to the preſent diſpute, and therefore not with a particular view to it, might ſuppoſe the neceſſity of their interfering, ſuperſeded by a poſterior choice. We conſole ourſelves with the thought, that the legal repreſentatives of your reſpectable colony, by refuſing to act, did not mean to hold up to the world the opinion of their conſtituents, but have only left it to another repreſentation, not ſo much according to the letter of the law, but equally reſpectable, and as much to be depended on.

We only beg leave to make this remark upon their policy; that they have therein ſingled themſelves out from the reſt of the colonies, who, as far as they have had the opportunity, have come unanimouſly into the meaſures of the General Congreſs: And we cannot but think, it would have been much more happy for the whole, had there been no exception.—Indeed, although the Houſe of Aſſembly in this colony hath nobly and unanimouſly adopted the proceedings of the General Congreſs, yet have they not had it in idea to take the matter wholly into their own hands, independent of the Provincial Congreſs; but even now, while that Aſſembly is ſitting, the General Committee of the colony alſo ſits and does buſineſs, independent of the Houſe. A meaſure this, neceſſary in the royal governments, where the liableneſs of the Aſſembly to ſudden prorogations and diſſolutions, renders their proceeding in buſineſs wholly dependent on the creatures of the Crown.—Much, therefore, as we are ſurprized at the conduct of your Aſſembly, we are not ſo ignorant as to imagine, it is the definitive voice of the colony. And indeed, we do not allow ourſelves to entertain a ſuſpicion, that your reſolutions would not be the ſame with thoſe of the reſt of the colonies, if you only had a full and free repreſentation of the whole colony, elected on the preſent occaſion: *Such a repreſentation* we hope to hear of in due time.

We are not inſenſible of the conſequence of your colony, in the great chain of American union: Nor do we imagine the Miniſtry inſenſible of it;—we are well aware of your unhappy ſituation, and of the many artful meaſures that have been and now are taking, if poſſible, to throw you into confuſion. We are well aware of the poiſon that is daily diſtilling from ſome of your penſioned preſſes, and the hireling writers that have crept in among you. We are not ignorant of that crowd of placemen, of contractors, of officers, and needy dependents upon the Crown, who are conſtantly employed to fruſtrate your meaſures. We know the dangerous tendency of being made the head quarters of America for many years. All theſe things, though they neceſſarily tend to clog the wheels of public ſpirit, yet do not cauſe us to doubt of your public virtue, as a colony: Nay, we aſſure ourſelves, that your love to conſtitutional liberty, to juſtice, and your poſterity, however depreſſed for a little while, will at laſt ſurmount all obſtacles, and do honour to New-York.

The preſent ſtruggle ſeems to us moſt glorious and critical. We ſeem to ourſelves to ſtand upon the very diviſion line, between all the bleſſings of freedom, and the moſt abject vaſſalage. The very idea of an earthly power, which ſhall bind the preſent, and future millions of America, *in all caſes whatſoever*—in the direction of which we are to have no more voice than our oxen, and over which we can have no conſtitutional controul, fills us with horror. To hold not only our *liberty* and *property* at will, but our lives alſo; as well as the lives of all our poſterity! To be abſolutely dependent for the air in which we breathe, and the water which we drink, upon a ſett of men at the diſtance of three thouſand miles from us; who, even when they abuſe that power are out of the reach of our vengeance, is a propoſal which this colony hears with indignation, and can only ſubmit to when there is no poſſible remedy. By the late deteſtable acts of the Britiſh Parliament reſpecting America,—all mankind will judge whether that body may be ſafely entruſted with ſuch a power. We have now appealed to the remaining juſtice of the nation; we have endeavoured to arouſe them to a ſenſe of their own dangers; we have appealed to their mercantile intereſts for our defence. Our hopes of ſucceſs are not yet damped by any thing but the poſſibility of diſunion among ourſelves. We have the pleaſure to inform you, that in this Colony the Aſſociation takes place, as effectually as law itſelf. Sundry veſſels from England have already been obliged to return with their merchandize, or have it thrown overboard as common ballaſt.

We may aſſure you of our fixed determination to adhere to the reſolutions at all hazards, and that miniſterial oppoſition is here obliged to be ſilent: We wiſh for the day when it ſhall be ſilenced among you likewiſe. And whatever noiſe is made by the friends of arbitrary rule, about the deſign of thoſe proceedings in your Houſe of Aſſembly,—we cannot, and will not believe that you intend to deſert the cauſe.

Three things, however, oblige us to write to you.——

Firſt. The general alarm which the proceedings abovementioned have given—that we may obtain from you certain intelligence of the diſpoſition of your Colony, whether thoſe proceedings are to be underſtood as the general ſenſe of the good people of New-York, or only of a bare majority of the Houſe.

Secondly, That we may learn from you, whether the Aſſociation of the General Congreſs has actually been adopted by you, and is now put into execution. On theſe two points we beg you will give us the earlieſt intelligence poſſible, that we may be able (as we have not the leaſt doubt that we ſhall be) thereby to quiet the anxiety of the people of this province, and prevent the tools of Miniſtry from exulting at any appearance of diſunion.—And laſtly, that we may ſuggeſt to you an expedient, which with great ſucceſs has been tried in this province, viz. that of a *Provincial Congreſs*, in which every corner of the Colony is fully and largely repreſented.—As yet we have not had the pleaſure of hearing that you have adopted this or any ſimilar meaſure. And although we would not be underſtood as preſuming to dictate to our brethren, yet we would take the liberty to inform them, that this meaſure has given the greateſt ſatisfaction here, and ſo firmly united the town and country, that we are thereby become one compact regularly organized body. The enemies of American freedom are aware of the cementing tendency of ſuch a ſtep, and wherever they have influence, endeavour to prevent it, well knowing, that while the different diſtricts of a Colony are kept apart, they do not all receive the ſame information, and are expoſed to the baneful effects of jealouſy and diviſion, eſpecially when any conſiderable part ſuppoſes itſelf neglected by not being called in to give its voice.———And we find, that the larger this repreſentation is, the leſs the danger of corruption and influence; the more is ſly deceit deterred from venturing its efforts; and the more weight goes with every determination.—The Congreſs of this Colony conſiſts of one hundred and eighty four members, and is by far the fulleſt repreſentation of it that ever has been together before.

We, therefore, as brethren, united in the ſame cauſe, do only beg leave to recommend the above meaſure already found by experience of ſuch utility in ſundry of the Royal governments, but eſpecially in this.—The neceſſity of *electing Delegates* to the Congreſs in May, we are aſſured, will ſhew the expediency of ſuch a Provincial meeting.

We feel ourſelves bound to you by the cloſeſt ties of intereſt and affection.—We conſider this ſeaſon as big with American glory, or with American infamy.

We, therefore, moſt ardently wiſh you the direction and aid of that Almighty Being, who preſides over all.—We confidently expect to meet you in *General Congreſs*, at Philadelphia, with hearts full of zeal in our country's cauſe, and full of mutual confidence in the integrity of each other. We are, Gentlemen,

Your friends and fellow-countrymen.

By order of the General Committee,

CHARLES PINCKNEY, *Chairman.*

By a Gentleman, who left Montreal the 13th of laſt month, we have the following advices, viz. That upwards of 1200 of the inhabitants of that place (chiefly French) had ſigned a petition to his Majeſty, for the Repeal of the Quebec bill, lately paſſed in the Britiſh Parliament, for the new regulation of the government of that province; and that it was not doubted but that the Petition would be ſigned almoſt univerſally, by all the people in the whole province. That at Quebec, great pains had been taken by the miniſterial Agents, to procure an Addreſs of Thanks to the King and Parliament for framing and paſſing theſe laws, but that only 20 Signers could be procured to the ſaid Addreſs.

On the report of a deſign to form an army in Canada, to join the King's regular forces in fighting againſt and enſlaving the other Britiſh Colonies, the Canadians were greatly alarmed, and took the beſt method in their power to ſecure to themſelves from the hateful ſervice.—And as by the laws of France, married men cannot be compelled to ſerve in the Militia, the Canadians conſidered Marriage as a protection to which, ſince their new laws, they have ſo univerſally had recourſe, that it is ſaid there is hardly an unmarried man to be found in all the country.

April 10. Nothing more can evince the Utility of the Colonies to the Mother Country, than that, in leſs than 12 Months, Three Millions of Buſhels of Wheat have been exported from this Continent to England alone, beſides Flour.

Laſt Thurſday Evening was married by the Rev. Dr. AUCHMUTY, JOHN ALLEN, Eſq; of the City of Philadelphia, to Miſs JOHNSTON, Daughter of DAVID JOHNSTON, Eſq; of this City; a young Lady of great Merit and Beauty.

Wedneſday ſe'nnight arrived in Town, Meſſrs. Stearns and Knight, two Gentlemen of the Law in the County of Cumberland, from whence they had luckily eſcaped the Purſuit of the Inſurgents. And we hear the Gentlemen who had fallen into their Hands, are to be removed, by Virtue of a Writ of Habeas Corpus, from Northampton, in Maſſachuſetts Government, to this City, where they will be regularly tried, in order to their Enlargement.

We have the Pleaſure to hear from Long-Iſland, in this Province, that in ſeveral Towns in King's and Queen's Counties, they have, by a great Majority, voted for County Deputies to form a provincial Convention on the 20th Inſtant, in order to the Election of Delegates to meet in another Continental Congreſs the 10th of next Month.

There was a Fall of Snow in Orange County, laſt Thurſday, above 4 Inches deep.

A Gentleman in Boſton writes to his Friend in this City, that their Provincial Congreſs had voted 10,000 Men to be immediately raiſed for the Summer Campaign, the Expence of which was to be defrayed by an Emiſſion of £. 30,000 of a Paper Currency.

There are two Veſſels arrived at Marblehead from Falmouth, in 6 Weeks, and bring Prints as late as the 10th of February; but as no other Papers than the Boſton Evening Poſt, have been received at the Poſt-Office in this City, from that Quarter, we have been able to obtain no farther Accounts from the Prints, than what is under the Boſton Head; however, we hear there is much News arrived at Boſton from England, Part of which we learn is, That 7 Regiments of Foot, and two of Horſe, are coming out for America, accompanied by 16 Frigates and Cutters; that Mr. Wilkes nobly defended the American Cauſe in the Houſe of Commons, but was overpowered by a Majority of about 260, againſt 88; that England ſeems to be rouſed; but farther Particulars we ſhall omit until we have them properly authenticated.

PHILADELPHIA, April 12.

Extract of a Letter from New-York, dated April 10, 1775.

The Boſton Poſt has brought Letters, which came by a Veſſel that left England the 17th of February, in Company with the Packet, with Parliament's having paſſed a Law, 260 Votes againſt 80 Votes, that the Boſtonians are in actual Rebellion, and the Colonies as Aiders and Abettors; in conſequence of which, ſeven Sail of the Line, with four Regiments of Foot, and two of Light Horſe, with Tranſports, are ſailed for Boſton. They have alſo paſſed a Law, reſtricting the Colonies from trading to any Part of the World but Great-Britain and the Engliſh Weſt-India Iſlands: With ſeveral other Regulations, which we, with Horror, hourly expect by the Packet.

Another Letter from New-York, of the ſame Date, ſays, "No Packet is yet arrived, but we have Accounts in Town from Boſton, adviſing of the Arrival of a Veſſel at Salem, in New-England, which ſailed in Company with the Packet, and brings an Account of an Act paſſed in Parliament, by a Majority of 260 odd, declaring the People of Maſſachuſetts-Bay in a State of Rebellion; that America is to be allowed a Trade to no Parts but Great-Britain, Ireland and the Weſt-Indies; and that a Fleet of about a Dozen Ships of the Line, and ſeven or eight Regiments, are coming out immediately from England for Boſton."

There is a letter in town from Virginia, which ſays,—"By a letter from London dated the 22d of January, it appears government is determined to ſupport and enforce the ſupreme legiſlative authority of the Britiſh Parliament; that the troops are to be ordered home; all the ports in America are to be blocked up, and no exports or imports to be allowed, except to and from Great-Britain and the Britiſh Weſt-India Iſlands."

His Honour the Governor of Connecticut has iſſued a Proclamation, appointing Wednedſday the 19th inſt. to be obſerved as a day of Public Faſting and Prayer, and forbidding all ſervile labour.—For that, although we have great reaſon to adore the Divine Goodneſs, for the plenty and general health of the paſt year, yet we ought with humble reverence to take notice of the frowns of God, in viſiting divers towns and places with ſickneſs and mortality; and ſtill holding the rod of correction over us, by threatening the *loſs* of our *privileges* and *liberties*.—Exhorting all miniſters and people to mourn and beg pardon for their ſins, and that God would reſtore, preſerve, and ſecure the Liberties of all the Britiſh American Colonies.

On Monday, the 10th Inſtant, the following Gentlemen were choſen Directors and Treaſurer of the PHILADELPHIA CONTRIBUTIONSHIP for the Inſurance of Houſes from Loſs by Fire, viz. Meſſieurs *Samuel Shoemaker, Jacob Shoemaker, Peter Reeve, Gunning Bedford,*

Joshua Howell, David Deshler, Jonathan Evans, Michael Hillegas, Joseph Fox, Samuel Wetherill, jun. *Luke Morris,* and *George Roberts,* Directors; and Mr. *James Pemberton,* Treasurer.

The following HINTS *are submitted to the Public, by a Person who has had a good Deal of Experience in the Management of* FLAX.

IN the first Place, a deep Soil is propereſt for Flax-ſeed, if it be a little inclined to Clay, it is nothing the worſe; it ſhould have two or three Ploughings, but as the Cultivation of Potatoes is yearly much practiſed, the Ground which is well dunged for the Potatoes will ſeldom fail of producing a good Crop of Flax next Seaſon; it ſhould be twice ploughed, and all the Weeds carefully raked off; let it be harrowed before the Seed is ſowed, and if the Ground be rich, ſow at leaſt two Buſhels per Acre; harrow it exceeding well after ſowing, and if the Soil be light, roll it with a wooden Roller. Farmers are in general too late in ſowing their Seed, for before the Flax is ripe the Heat and Drought are ſo great, that Flax is very ſubject to be fired. The Seed has hitherto been too much the Object of Attention, which occaſions them to let the Flax become too ripe before pulling. But the greateſt Error they run into is, not water rotting the Flax, inſtead whereof they expoſe it too much to the Weather, in order to get it fit for threſhing out the Seed; for by laying it on the Graſs, and receiving the Night Dews, and afterwards the hot Sun, it diſcharges too much of the Oils, which renders the Flax hard and ſtubborn. They would do well to get what is called a Rippeling-comb (it is a little larger than a coarſe Hemp-heckle) and immediately after the Flax is pulled, make it up in ſmall Handfuls, and pull the Top of the Flax through it, and it will take off the Seed; let the Seed be well dried in the Sun, and then take it into the Barn and threſh it. The Flax, immediately after rippeling, ſhould be bound up in ſmall Beets, and have a Pond prepared, where a ſmall Supply of Water ſhould conſtantly run in; the ſofter the Water the better; but if the Water is hard, get a Parcel of Brackin (they are ſometimes called Fearns) and lay a Quantity in the Bottom of the Pond; lay the Flax ſlantways, with the Roots at the Bottom, as the Top End requires a longer Time to rot, and the Water is warmer at the Top of the Pond than at the Bottom, which of courſe will rot ſooner; after the Flax is put in, lay ſome more Brackin on the Top of the Flax, and then preſs it down with Stones; there can be no fixed Time allowed for its continuing in the Pond, as the Warmth or Coldneſs of the Weather, and Hardneſs or Softneſs of the Water, will make a material Odds in the Time of the Flax being fully rotted. After it has remained ſome Time, examine it frequently, and take a little out, and after it is dried, if the Reed comes eaſily from the Boon by rubbing, it is then Time to take it out; then lay it on the Bank of the Pond till it is well drained, afterwards ſlide the Band near the Top, and ſet it upon the End, with the Roots ſpread out, in order that the Air may paſs through it, as well as to prevent its falling down; after it is perfectly dry, take it in. But as the breaking and ſwingling it by manual Labour is very expenſive, and beſides not done to Perfection, I would earneſtly recommend the erecting of Flax-mills in different Parts of the Country; they will not take more Water than Fulling-mills.

I. H.

ABSTRACT of the Accounts of The Society for the Relief of poor and diſtreſſed Maſters of Ships, their Widows and Children, *adjuſted by the* Managers, *being a Summary of the Receipts and Payments for the Year, ending the 25th of March,* 1775, viz.

Dr.

BALANCE in the hands of Peter Reeve, the Treaſurer, at ſettling the accounts laſt year		£ 113	5 7
Received from ſundry Members, on their admiſſion, - - - - -		24	0 0
Do. from do. quarterly payments and fines,		104	2 0
Ditto intereſt on monies lent, - -		135	0 0
DONATIONS, viz.			
Received of Mr. Edward Penington,	£ 2 0 0		
Jonathan Mifflin, Eſq,	3 0 0		
Mr. Thomas Penroſe,	25 0 0		
Samuel Mifflin, Eſquire, his Charity-Box,	19 6 5		
		49	6 5
		£ 425	14 0

Cr.

Paid ſundry charities, amounting to -		£ 94	0 0
Monies lent on intereſt, - -		300	0 0
Clerk, and other expences, - -		20	5 6
Balance in the hands of P. Reeve, Treaſurer,		11	8 6
		£ 425	14 0
Capital ſtock, March 25, 1774,	£ 2200 0 0		
Monies put out ſince, - -	300 0 0		
Capital ſtock on intereſt, March 25, 1775,		£ 2500	0 0

Thurſday laſt was married, Mr. ROBERT ROBERTS to Miſs KATY DESHLER, Daughter of Mr. DAVID DESHLER, Merchant of this City.

Married, the Rev. SAMUEL M'GAW, of Dover, to Miſs LUCY BELL, of Kent county.

*** The Managers choſen by *The United Company of Philadelphia for promoting American Manufactures,* meet at their Factory, the upper End of Market-ſtreet, To-morrow Evening, at ſix o'Clock.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia,* Inward Entries. Snow Dickenſon, J. Johnſton, from Cadiz.

Outwards. Brig Nancy, J. Ritchie, for Cadiz. Brig Charleſtown Packet, S. Wright, S. Carolina. Ship Sally, S. Covell, Falmouth, G. B. Schooner Counteſs of Dunmore, R. Lilley, Jamaica. Ship Olive Branch, J. Hathorne, Tobago. Schooner Little Polly, W. Paul, Dominica.

Cleared. Sloop Dolphin, L. Church, to Salem, N. E. Schooner Endeavour, G. Kidd, Georgia. Brig Patty and Peggy, R. Hardie, Oporto. Sloop Sally, T. Alberſon, New-York. Sloop Charlotte, T. Watkins, Virginia. Ship Pomona, J. Green, Falmouth. Ship Centurion, W. Allen, Ship Chalkley, E. Spain, and Brig Induſtry, J. Proctor, Briſtol. Brig Nancy, J. Ritchie, Cadiz. Ship Hetty, B. Loxley, jun. Liverpool. Ship Charming Peggy, T. Dowman, and Brig Charming Peggy, G. Conyngham, Liſbon. Sloop America, P. Allen, Salem, N. E. Sloop Britannia, J. Yeamans, Perth-Amboy. Brig Charleſtown Packet, S. Wright, S. Carolina.

AS *ABRAHAM USHER* intends ſhortly for Europe, all Perſons indebted to him, by Bond, Note or Book Debt, are requeſted to pay off their reſpective Balances; and thoſe who have any Demands againſt him, are deſired to ſend in their Accounts.

N. B. *Uſher* and *Henry* have on Hand ſundry Dry Goods, which they will ſell low for Caſh, or ſhort Credit.

THE SCHUYLKILL COMMISSIONERS are deſired to meet at the Houſe of ARCHIBALD THOMPSON, in Norriton, on Friday, the 21ſt of this inſtant April. ‖ 2w.

TO BE SOLD,

A LIKELY young NEGROE Wench, about 22 years of age, with a male child nine months old; ſhe is an extraordinary waſher of clothes, can be well recommended for her honeſty and ſobriety. Enquire of the PRINTERS. ¶

JOHN KAIGHN,

Hath for SALE, at his ſtore on the weſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, between Market-ſtreet and the Church, a great variety of articles, remaining of his laſt importations from Great-Britain, on moderate terms, for caſh or ſhort credit, among which are the following, viz.

IRISH linens, 7-8 and yard wide, of various prices; 10 and 11 nail and 3-4 linen checks and ſtripes; 3-4, 7-8 and yard wide cotton checks; ſtriped cotton hollands; 6-4 and 8-4 bed hunts; worſted bed furniture check; mens and womens cotton, thread and worſted hoſe; mens fine patent ribbed ſilk ſtockings; a large aſſortment of beſt ſcarf twiſt; faſhionable beſt ſcarf deathhead and baſket needle work coat and jacket buttons; white-metal, pinchbeck and black horn ditto; beſt beladine ſewing ſilk; ſilk knee-garters; Scotch and ſtitching thread; drab, brown, red, green, blue, black and mixed all colours ditto; Manchester and fine Holland cap, apron and filliting tapes; nail and ſpike gimblets, tap borers, ſhoe tacks, awl blades, hob-nails, ſealing-wax, braſs and ſteel thimbles; ſham buck, black horn, ebony and ſtag handled table knives and forks; beſt large ſtag carvers with boſom forks; buck handle penknives, large ſhambuck and ſtag handle butchers knives, Hool's piſtol cap'd pocket knives, womens neat ſmall and ſhaping ſciſſars, taylors ſhears, plated pinchbeck ſhoe and knee buckles, London hard metal large diſhes, pewter tea pots, knitting needles; common and Whitechapel ſewing, glovers and worſted darning needles; hand-ſaw and mill-ſaw files, beſt refined ſteel plate and common hand-ſaws; worſted and hair pluſh, corderoy, and a large aſſortment of velverets and twilled cotton velvets; ſcarlet callimanco, white and green tammy; London ſchool bibles, and claſped teſtaments; Dilworth's ſpelling-books; whip-makers gut and ſilvered wire; 8-4 ſilk laces, black cravats, ſattin and ſarſenet ribbons, womens plain ſilk gloves, cotton romal and printed linen handkerchiefs, fine gold end muſlin; a large aſſortment of London quality, coat, ſtay and ſhoe binding; ſilk ferreting; green, blue and white half-yard and half-ell perſian; half-yard and half-ell white ſarſenet; very rich plumb coloured Engliſh paduaſoy, and ſtraw coloured watered tabby; blue allopeen; hairbine, ſilver watches, locket ſleeve buttons, iron Dutch ovens, plate warmers, mens and boys felt hats. Likewiſe, a quantity of woollens, conſiſting of ſuperfine, ſecond and coarſe broadcloths; Yorkſhire plains; red, black and blue ſpotted ſwanſkin; red and blue duffils, cloth coloured bearſkin, Bath coatings, red and white flannel and baiſe, double milled drabs for great coats, red ſerge, fine blue ratteen or napt 6-4 frize. Alſo, beſt ſalt petred hams, hogs lard in kegs, and country cheeſe.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Thurſday, the 4th day of May next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the Tavern heretofore kept by the ſubſcriber, but now kept by Jacob Neff, in Springfield townſhip, Philadelphia county, at the foot of Cheſtnut-hill,

ALL the ſtock of the ſubſcriber in the tan-yard on ſaid place, conſiſting in a quantity of ſoal and upper leather, alſo calf-ſkins, together with a conſiderable quantity of bark.

For all ſums under 25*l.* three months credit will be given, and thoſe who buy above 25*l.* worth may have ſix months credit, the purchaſers giving ſecurity, if required.

And whereas the partnerſhip in the tanning buſineſs, between the ſubſcriber and Benjamin Penroſe, is expired; all perſons indebted to them by bonds, notes or book-debts, are deſired to make payment, in three months at fartheſt, to Benjamin Penroſe, who now lives at the tan-yard, near Farmer's mill, who will give them receipts for the ſame; but after the expiration of the aforementioned time they will be proceeded againſt according to law. ¶ HENRY JUNKEN.

CHRISTIAN HUCK, living in Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia, has for private ſale,

TWO Thouſand Three Hundred Acres of LAND, ſituate in the county of Berks, and province of Pennſylvania, about 70 miles from the city of Philadelphia, 2 from the river Schuylkill, and about 28 from the town of Reading. The land is in general well timbered, and ſo exceedingly well watered with a great number of ſprings and creeks, ſo that it is thought by all that have viewed it, that near ½ of it is fit for meadow; the ſaid creeks all collect themſelves on the premiſes, ſo as to form a very large ſtream of water (which is conſtant throughout the whole year) ſufficient to ſupply ſeveral mills; nature has ſo well calculated the place for all kinds of mills, that ſhe herſelf has almoſt made the dams, and it will require very little aſſiſtance from art to compleat them. From within two miles of the premiſes, there is in freſhes very ſafe and eaſy navigation to the aforeſaid town of Reading, where there is (particularly for boards and ſcantling of every kind) as good a price given as at Philadelphia, ſo that the dealers in theſe commodities need ſeldom or never go to Philadelphia market, though from Reading to Philadelphia the navigation is exceeding ſafe and eaſy. There is alſo at Reading a conſtant market for every kind of country produce, at which, prices are given almoſt equal to the prices of Philadelphia market. Said *Chriſtian Huck* will ſell all or any parcel of ſaid lands for ready money or ſhort credit, on very low terms, giving ſecurity; he is alſo willing to exchange all or parcel of ſaid lands for other lands or houſes in or near Philadelphia; the title to the premiſes is indiſputable, and will be warranted. Whoever deſires to view ſaid lands, may be gratified, by applying to *John Fiſher* or *Jacob Lutz,* Saw-millers, near the premiſes. Said *Chriſtian Huck* will alſo ſell by public vendue, on Saturday, the 29th inſt. at the Bath tavern, in the Northern Liberties of Philadelphia, the following lots of ground, ſituate near the ſaid Bath tavern, viz. Four lots of ground, containing in front on the Old Germantown road 20 feet, and in depth 140 feet, one of which has built upon it a ſmall brick tenement, that leaſes for Six or Seven Pounds per annum; alſo ten other lots joining the aforeſaid lots on the eaſt, and fronting on Roſe-ſtreet, containing each in front 20 feet, and in depth 141 feet; the title to theſe lots is indiſputably clear, and the premiſes now free from every incumbrance, as will be clearly ſhewn to any perſon, who chuſes to call at the houſe of ſaid *Chriſtian Huck.* The purchaſe-money is not to be paid until the expiration of one month after ſale (perhaps longer credit may be given) in which time the purchaſer may make any enquiry into the title, and on his being able to make any legal objection, the ſame ſhall be removed, otherwiſe the ſale ſhall be null and void. ‖ 10s.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN laſt night out of the ſubſcriber's ſtable, a large black MARE, about 15 hands high, with a ſmall ſtar, has loſt the near eye, has not been ſhod this winter, is within a few days of foaling, ſhe paces and trots well; the perſon that took her ſtole out of the ſubſcriber's ſmoke houſe about 300 weight of bacon, he was ſeen coming towards Philadelphia, and had a ſpotted dog with him. Whoever takes up the thief, mare and bacon, ſhall have the above reward, or 20 ſhillings for the mare only, paid by the ſubſcriber, or John Lukens, innholder, in Philadelphia. ¶

April 10, 1775. *WILLIAM JARROT.*

WHEREAS *Robert Smith,* of *Oxford* townſhip, *Cheſter* county, did, laſt week, advertiſe *Lewis Carpenter,* as having ran away from him: This ſerves to inform the ſaid *Smith,* that the above ſervant is taken up and lodged in the Workhouſe of this city; he is therefore requeſted to pay his charges, and take him away. *Philadelphia, April* 10, 1775. †

To be SOLD by public SALE, at the London Coffee-houſe, on the 26th inſt. at the 6th hour in the evening,

A TRACT of LAND, containing 623 acres, ſituate on Wyaluſing Creek, in Northumberland county, being the late ſettlement of the Indians connected with the Moraviah Brethren, about one half of which is cleared, near 100 acres thereof good mowable meadow, and near one half the tract capable of being made into excellent meadow or paſture land; the upland is rich, and would yield hemp, wheat, &c. very eaſily tilled. There is a good navigation down the Saſquehanna to Sunbury, Harris's Ferry, and Middletown; ſeveral good buildings of logs, dovetailed and covered with ſhingles, and various other advantages; perhaps few tracts of land in the province better or more advantageouſly ſituated. One half the purchaſe-money being paid, the remainder will be taken in proportionable payments, giving ſecurity and paying intereſt.

A draught of this land may be ſeen at the Coffee-houſe, and at *Jeſſe Lukens's; Samuel Wallis, Robert Lettis Hooper,* junior, *Timothy Matlock,* and ſundry other perſons in Philadelphia, having ſeen the land, can, by applying to them give further information to thoſe who may incline to purchaſe.—Enquire alſo of *Job Chillaway,* at *John Lukens's,* in Strawberry-alley, or *Reuben Haines,* in Market-ſtreet. ¶

TO be leaſed out for a term of Years, on reaſonable terms, the iron works, known by the name of SHARPSBOROUGH IRON WORKS, ſituated in the county of Suſſex, East New Jerſey, on a ſtream of water, called the Walkiln, the works conſiſt of a furnace, with the houſes neceſſary, all in good repair; alſo a forge near ſaid furnace, with 3 fires and 2 hammers, in good repair, and a good ſaw-mill; and one other forge a mile diſtance from the above, with 2 fires and 1 hammer, with coal houſes, and other houſes neceſſary; there are between 3 and 4000 acres of land, whereon is a ſufficient quantity of timber for ſaid works; alſo 100 acres of good Engliſh meadow, and 300 acres of good plough land, in fence, fit for tillage; there is a ſufficient quantity of good iron oar within a mile and a half of ſaid furnace, eaſy to be raiſed, on the above premiſes, alſo an excellent griſt-mill, newly repaired laſt ſummer, with one pair of ſtones and bolts, one mile diſtance from the furnace, and half a mile from the laſt mentioned forge, ſtands on a ſpring-run, which never fails; the whole is ſituated in a fine country for all kinds of produce that is neceſſary for the ſupply of carrying on the above works. Any perſon inclining to leaſe the above, may have poſſeſſion in September next, or ſooner if agreeable to the tennant; the terms may be known by applying to ARIAH BROWN, on the premiſes, or to the ſubſcriber, living in Salem county, Weſt-Jerſey,

JOSEPH SHARPE. ¶ 6w.

WAS taken up a drift in the river Delaware, about a month ago, at Greenwich-Point Ferry, oppoſite Gloucester, A MOSES BUILT BOAT, 18½ feet long from ſtem to ſtern aloft. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. *April* 10, 1775. ¶

Bridgetown, New-Jerſey, Cumberland county goal, April 3, 1775.

WAS committed to my cuſtody on the 23d day of March laſt, two ſervant lads, the eldeſt about 17 years, the other about 16 years of age; they ſay they belong to one Thomas Stedhams, in Caroline county, in Maryland; the ſame lads anſwer the deſcription publiſhed in the Gazette, both in age and ſtature, the one named John Norman, the other John Holder. Their maſter is deſired to come, pay charges, and take them away, in three weeks from this date, or they will be ſold out for their fees. ELIAS WHITAKER, Goaler. ¶

Baltimore County, Patapſco-Neck, April 3, 1775.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward,

For apprehending a RUNAWAY.

JAMES, *a Mulattoe Slave, ſometimes known by the name of VULCAN, but commonly anſwers to the name of* BUCK, *took an abrupt leave of his overſeer laſt Wedneſday, and has not yet returned; he is a dark mulattoe, about* 5 *feet* 9 *inches high, ſtrong made, ſenſible, artful, and deceptive in converſation, firm and daring in his efforts to perpetrate villainy, though of mild temper, and plauſible in ſpeech: He has frequently travelled through a conſiderable part of this and ſome part of the Province of Pennſylvania; is well known, it is ſuppoſed, in the borough and county of Lancaſter, and is acquainted with Philadelphia; may probably therefore re-viſit thoſe places. His working cloaths were a home manufactured long cloth waiſtcoat with ſleeves, and breeches, yarn ſtockings, ozenbrigs ſhirt, and good ſhoes, nailed with hobs; he is poſſeſſed of and has taken with him, a blue German ſerge coat, a green broadcloth veſt, two pair of cotton and one pair of thread ſtockings, two white ſhirts ruffled at the breaſt, a good caſtor hat with band and buckle, a pair of good pumps, with a pair of double rimmed ſilver buckles. He has a mark of diſtinction, which from modeſty, or ſome other motive, he is careful to conceal; one of his ears (but which is forgot) is remarkably leſs than the other. The above reward will be paid if he ſhould be taken up out of the province, or* 60 *miles from Baltimore Town in the province, and brought home; Five Pounds if at the diſtance of* 40 *miles; Three Pounds if* 30, *and Forty Shillings if* 20 *miles, with reaſonable travelling expences, including the legal charge under the Act of Aſſembly, by* THOMAS JONES. ¶

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Gilford townſhip, Cumberland county, an indented Dutch ſervant man, about 18 years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches high, a ſtout well made fellow, fair complexion, wears his own dark brown hair; had on, when he went away, a dark brown cloth coat, lined with a light blue thick cloth, the ſleeves are much worn, a red flannel jacket, new buckſkin breeches, new ſhoes, rather large for him, tied with thongs, coarſe yarn grey ſtockings; he calls himſelf by the name of *Chriſtian Frederic Stoites*; he talks broken Engliſh, underſtands driving a waggon well, and attending a mill. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have a reward of FIVE POUNDS, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN VANCE. ¶

Lancaſter Borough, March 8, 1775.

CAME to the King of Pruſſia Tavern, in King-ſtreet, a tall young man, with a white coat, and a red coat with lappells; he called himſelf Shippen *at one place, and* Cain *at another, ſaid he came from Wilmington, lodged one night at the ſubſcriber's, next morning he went away, and ſaid he was going to Bedford; he left a black horſe, ſaddle and bridle, the ſaddle welted all round, had a black cloth with red binding; the horſe has a white noſe, his left foot white, his tail cut, and is ſuppoſed to be ſtolen. Whoever has loſt ſaid horſe, by applying to the ſubſcriber, and paying charges, may have him again* PHILIP BLACKER.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, laſt night, in Eaſt-Whiteland, Cheſter county, a Strawberry Roan HORSE, about 15 hands high; couraged and tolerable well carriaged, no ear-mark nor brand; paces and trots, goes narrow behind, has at times a bad ſwelling in his private parts; he is eight years old this graſs. Whoever takes up the ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that the owner may get his horſe again, and the thief be convicted, ſhall have the above reward; and if the horſe only be taken, ſo that the owner may get him again, ſhall have Twenty Shillings, and reaſonable charges, paid by

April 11, 1775. JOSIAH HIBBERD. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

THREE valuable TRACTS of LAND, ſituate in Rye townſhip, Cumberland county, one tract containing 300 acres; one other 320 acres, fronting on the river Juniata, bounded by lands of John Jones, David Engliſh, and others; the other tract containing 328 acres, bounded back of the two firſt deſcribed tracts, with the uſual allowance of 6 per cent. for roads; the ſaid land is exceeding well timbered; one half of the purchaſe-money to be paid down, the other half in one year, giving ſecurity, with intereſt, if required. For further particulars, apply to EMANUEL JOSIAH, oppoſite the London Coffee-houſe, Philadelphia. ¶

NEW-LONDON, *March* 31.

[*The Honourable Houſe of Repreſentatives of this colony, at their laſt ſeſſion, voted an addreſs of thanks to the reſpectable Houſe of Aſſembly of the important Iſland of Jamaica, for their late kind and ſeaſonable mediation, &c. by their petition and remonſtrance to his Majeſty—a copy of which, with the Speaker's letter encloſing the ſame (which have been forwarded) we have obtained, and have the pleaſure of preſenting to the public, viz.*]

Colony of *Connecticut*, ſſ. *New-Haven*, *March*, 1775.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

RESOLVED, That the thanks of this Houſe be given to the worthy and patriotic Houſe of Aſſembly for the Iſland of *Jamaica*, for their kind and ſeaſonable mediation in favour of the Colonies on this continent, by their late humble petition and remonſtrance to his Majeſty. And that the Speaker of this Houſe be, and he is hereby directed, to write to the ſaid Hon. Aſſembly, and encloſe a copy of this reſolution, alſo of the reſolution of this Houſe, at their ſeſſion in *May*, 1773, appointing a Committee of Correſpondence, and invite them to come into that, or a ſimilar method of mutually communicating ſuch intelligence, as may be of public importance, and more immediately affecting the inhabitants of the Britiſh Colonies and Iſlands in *America*.

Teſt. *RICHARD LAW*, Clerk.

Colony of *Connecticut*,

Lebanon, 14 *March*, 1775.

SIR,

IN purſuance of the direction of the Hon. Houſe of Repreſentatives for this colony, I have the pleaſure of tranſmitting the encloſed reſolutions, and at the ſame time to return you their unfeigned thanks, for your late kind and ſeaſonable, yet ſpirited and pertinent mediation, in their behalf, by your remonſtrance and petition to his moſt gracious Majeſty.———The clear knowledge you have of the inherent and unalienated rights of the Coloniſts, and the readineſs you have ſhewn to aſſert them, with a temper and firmneſs worthy of ſuch a cauſe, of *Engliſhmen* and *Americans*, at once reflects the higheſt Honour on your worthy and patriotic Aſſembly, and merits the moſt grateful acknowledgements of this whole continent.

The unnatural conteſt between the Parliament of *Great-Britain* and theſe Colonies is at length, by the unwearied efforts of our enemies for a courſe of years, brought (to all human appearance) near to a moſt alarming criſis; in which, threatened as we are with the dreadful alternative of ſurrendering ALL, for which our Fathers ſuffered and bled, ALL, that is deſerving the attention of *Men*, *Engliſhmen* and *Americans*, in life; or ſuffer all the horrors of a military contention with the Parent State. The ſtriking union of theſe Colonies, a conſciouſneſs of the juſtice of our cauſe, and the rectitude of our views, with the approbation of our fellow-men, ſeem, under heaven, our greateſt conſolation and ſupport.

The repreſentations of ſo reſpectable a body as the Aſſembly of your large and important Iſland will we flatter ourſelves, meet with the moſt favourable, attention of his Majeſty, and his Miniſters, and have a happy tendency towards procuring for us, and you (and indeed the whole nation) ultimately intereſted in this great *common cauſe*, the redreſs of thoſe grievances under which we labour, and the eſtabliſhment of the liberties and privileges of the whole empire, on the moſt ſure and permanent baſis.

We ſhall ever be happy in keeping up an intercourſe with your Iſland, and ſhall from time to time with pleaſure embrace every opportunity to give you the earlieſt intelligence, of whatever we ſhall judge of public concern, or more immediately affecting the Colonies in general, or your Iſland in particular; and ſhall gratefully receive the like favours from you. I am,

By order, and in behalf of the Houſe of Repreſentatives for this colony, SIR,

Your moſt obedient and very humble Servant,

Wm. WILLIAMS, Speaker

To the Hon. Speaker of the Houſe of Aſſembly, Jamaica.

For the ENCOURAGEMENT of the BREED of good ſerviceable

HORSES,

THE SUBSCRIBER keeps the noted Engliſh DRAY HORSE; a jet black, 17 hands high, meaſures 16 inches round the knee joint, and is well proportioned otherwiſe; he is judged the broadeſt horſe in the province, and is much admired for courage, ſhape, marks and beauty, and likewiſe for his ſtrength and trueneſs in drawing, as there is none in this province able to exceed him. He is remarkably ſure in getting colts, many of which ſeem likely to be nearly or quite as large as himſelf. The ſaid horſe was foaled in Lincolnſhire, in Old England; was imported by Colonel Francis, and is now kept by the ſubſcriber in Newtown townſhip, Glouceſter county, about two miles from Cooper's Ferry oppoſite Philadelphia, where he is to cover at Thirty-five Shillings caſh for the ſeaſon, until the firſt of Auguſt, or Forty Shillings credit until the firſt of October. Much more might be ſaid in regard to his performance and goodneſs, but it is thought needleſs as he is well known, and his colts ſo much applaud him. Any perſons that ſend their mares may depend upon their being taken good care of, and good paſture provided at 2s. 6d. per week, by

MARMADUKE COOPER.

N. B. Thoſe mares that miſſed being with foal by the aforeſaid horſe laſt ſeaſon, ſhall have the enſuing for Twenty Shillings caſh.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away, on Wedneſday, the 5th of this inſtant April, from the ſubſcriber, living in Pileſgrove, Salem county, an Engliſh ſervant lad, named George Crowder, *but it is likely he will change it, as he ran away from his former maſter out of Maryland, and went under the name of* George M'Gennis, *when he was taken up, and put into Glouceſter goal, and was ſold to John Kidd, a ſhalloppman, in January, 1774; three months after his maſter from Maryland came, and took him from John Kidd, and ſold him to the ſubſcriber. He it a well ſet fellow, about 5 feet 6 inches high, about 19 years of age, has a large mole on his left cheek, of a round viſage, thin browniſh hair, grey eyes, talks thick and faſt; had on, and took with him, a lead coloured cloth jacket, lined with black lincey, red under ditto without ſleeves, and it is ſuppoſed took a blue ſurtout with him, a homeſpun tow and flax ſhirt, black velvet breeches, old blue yarn ſtockings, half-worn ſhoes, with one carved plated buckle, and the other braſs; he may change his clothes as he has 3 or 4 Dollars, and perhaps may have got more. Whoever apprehends ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and, if brought home, reaſonable charges, paid by*

¶ ROBERT CLARK.

To be SOLD at public Vendue, on the 17th of April inſtant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, if not diſpoſed of before at private ſale,

A NEW BRICK HOUSE, two ſtories high, with two rooms on a floor, and a cellar under the whole, with about 6 acres of good land, ſituate on Roſe's Lane, about a mile and a half below this city, in Paſſyunk townſhip; there is on the place a well of water near the door, an oven, ſtable, a young orchard, of all kinds of fruit; the houſe is divided in two apartments, one of which is finiſhed well, the other fit for a tenant, it is pleaſantly ſituated for a gentleman's ſeat. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe at private ſale, is deſired to treat with the ſubſcriber, who will diſpoſe of it reaſonably, and the payments made eaſy. JOHN GRANDOM. ¶

THIS is to give Notice to the Creditors of JOHN MILLS, to appear at the Houſe of Mr. MACELROY, Inn-keeper, in Salem Town, on the 15th Day of April next, to ſhew Cauſe why the ſaid JOHN MILLS ſhould not be diſcharged from the confinement he now is in. *March* 13, 1775. §

Philadelphia, *March* 13, 1775.

IN PURSUANCE of an Order of Orphans Court, held at Philadelphia, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, on Thurſday, the 13th day of April next, on the premiſes, a certain TRACT or PIECE of LAND, ſituate in the townſhip of New-Providence, in the county of Philadelphia; bounded on the north weſt by John Botler's land, on the north eaſt by Henry Penebacker's land, and on the ſouth eaſt and ſouth weſt by land late of Jacob Helm; containing about 40 acres; late the real eſtate of Tobias Finkbiner, late of New-Providence townſhip, yeoman, deceaſed.

¶ DOROTHEA FINKBINER, Adminiſtratrix.

WHEREAS MARY JERMAN, Widow of LEWIS JERMAN, late of Radnor townſhip, in the county of Cheſter, deceaſed, executed a bond of Forty Pounds, money of Pennſylvania, to HANNAH DAVIS, payable on or about the firſt day of April next: Theſe are therefore to caution any perſon from buying or taking an aſſignment on ſaid bond, as I am determined not to pay the ſame, until compelled thereto by law, as it was illegally obtained. Witneſs my hand, the 10th day of March, 1775. PATRICK M'FALL.

N. B. The Public are likewiſe cautioned from buying a Negroe Wench, about ten years of age, named Dinah, now in the poſſeſſion of the ſaid Hannah Davis, as the ſaid Negroe Wench is juſtly the property of me. ¶

Philadelphia, *January* 2, 1775.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, That, in Purſuance of an Act of Parliament, intituled, "An Act for veſting certain Eſtates in Pennſylvania, New-Jerſey and Maryland, belonging to the Proprietors of a Partnerſhip, commonly called The Pennſylvania Land Company, in London, in Truſtees, to be ſold," and for other Purpoſes therein mentioned, on the third Day of July next, at eight o' Clock in the Morning, will be expoſed to ſale, to the higheſt Bidder, by public Cant or Auction, at the Old Ferry-houſe, kept by John Hyder, in Water-ſtreet, between Market and Mulberry-ſtreets, in this City, the following Plantations or Tracts of Land, in Miſpillion Hundred, in the County of Kent, viz.

A Plantation or Tract of Land, containing about 80 Acres, in Poſſeſſion of Sarah and Iſaac Sap.

A Plantation or Tract, containing about 80 Acres, in Poſſeſſion of John Sap.

A Tract, containing about 36 Acres, in Poſſeſſion of William Cardeen.

A Tract, containing about 121 Acres, in Poſſeſſion of Daniel Smith.

A Tract, containing about 8 Acres, in Poſſeſſion of Thomas Barker.

A Tract, containing about 32 Acres, in Poſſeſſion of Seth Catlin.

A Tract, containing about 158 Acres, in Poſſeſſion of Martha Start.

A Tract, containing about 29 Acres, in Poſſeſſion of Thomas Nixon.

Perſons deſiring further Information, reſpecting the Premiſes, are deſired to apply to the Subſcribers, in this City.

JACOB COOPER,
SAMUEL SHOEMAKER,
JOSHUA HOWELL,
} Attornies of the Truſtees.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Thurſday, the 15th day of June next, at the houſe of Gilbert Tice, of Johnſtown, in the county of Tryon, by the Executors of the laſt will and teſtament of Sir William Johnſon, Bart. deceaſed, and in purſuance of the ſame,

SUNDRY tracts of valuable land, viz. A tract granted to Michael Byrne, and others, ſituated near Schohary, and containing about 19,000 acres; another tract, near the ſame, being a fourth part of a tract granted to Lawyer, and others; another tract extending along the Adaguightinge, or Charlotte River, being a Branch of Saſquehanna, about 23,000 acres of which will be ſold. Another tract of 5000 acres, in a patent granted to Glen, and others, north of the patented lands in the rear of the German Flatts, with 13000 acres in a patent granted to Peter Servou, and others, near the Mohawk River, above the German Flatts; which ſaid ſeveral tracts are directed by the ſaid will to be ſold by the ſaid Executors, and the monies ariſing therefrom applied as therein mentioned. Any perſon or perſons inclined to treat for the ſame, or any part thereof, before the day of ſale, may apply to Sir John Johnſon, Bart. or any other of the Executors, who will give them further particulars, or treat about the ſame, otherwiſe the ſame will be ſold, and a good title given on the day of ſale before mentioned.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, on the 17th day of April, if fair, if not the next fair day,

A TRACT of LAND, containing 290 acres, in Loudoun county, in the colony of Virginia, near the main road leading from Colcheſter to Leeſburg, the land is good, with a large plantation in good order for croping, well watered and timbered, has on it a good apple orchard, a new framed dwelling-houſe, 40 by 28 feet, a barn, 54 by 20 feet, and ſeveral other convenient houſes; the land is convenient to trade, griſt-mills, church, Preſbyterian and Anabaptiſt meeting-houſes; there is alſo on this land a great ſign of a copper mine, which has been opened, ſome ore found and tried, which was good and a great proſpect for more to be got. Any perſon deſirous to examine the mine, before the day of ſale, ſhall have free liberty. My method in ſelling this land is for the purchaſer to pay me £ 550, beſides paying for the land, upon his raiſing 20 ton of ore, but if ſo much ore is never found, nothing to be paid on account of the mine. Alſo, at the ſame time and place will be ſold, another tract of land, of 400 acres, with two ſmall plantations on it: An indiſputable title will be given to the purchaſers; this laſt mentioned land lies within a few miles of the other, and will all be ſhewn at any time, to any perſon, by the ſubſcriber living on the firſt mentioned tract. THOMAS ASKREN. §

TO BE SOLD,

A COACH and CHARIOT,

TWO of the moſt elegant CARRIAGES ever imported to AMERICA, and equal to any in LONDON, both Crane neck'd and calculated for the Climate, having the Pannels made to let down on all Sides; they have their firſt Sett of Wheels on, and are in high Preſervation. Enquire of Mr. JOHNSON, Coach-maker, in High-ſtreet. ‖ 6 w.

East-Caln, Cheſter county, March 1, 1775.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the eſtate of WILLIAM LITTLER, late of East-Caln, deceaſed, are deſired to diſcharge the ſame, on or before the 20th of April next, or they may expect to be ſued, without further notice; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt the eſtate of the deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their accounts to the ſubſcribers, properly atteſted, on or before the firſt day of May next, at which time the creditors of the deceaſed are requeſted to meet at the houſe of Caleb Way, in Weſt-Caln, by ten o'clock in the forenoon. ROBERT WITHROW, and JOHN WALKER, Executors. ¶

SWEET OIL, in half Cheſts and Quarter Caſks.

Soft ſhelled Almonds, Walnuts,

Old LISBON WINE, of an Excellent Quality, &c.

TO BE SOLD, BY

CHARLES WHARTON,

At his STORE, near the DRAWBRIDGE. ¶

To be LETT for a Term of Years, and entered on immediately,

A CONVENIENT Brick HOUSE, 3 ſtories high, and a good kitchen and garden, a well of water at the kitchen door, a LOT of GROUND, whereon is a good tan-yard, with vats, &c. ſufficient to contain 7 or 800 hides at one time, a good ſtone mill-houſe and currying-ſhop, with other buildings on ſaid lot, ſituate in the Borough of Cheſter. Any perſon inclining to rent the ſame, may know the terms, by applying to HENRY HALE GRAHAM, Eſq; in ſaid Borough, or to the ſubſcriber, in the townſhip of Middletown, Cheſter county. § ROBERT PENNELL.

To be SOLD, or LETT, on reaſonable terms, by

DANIEL WILLIAMS,

In Cheſtnut-ſtreet, near the State-houſe,

SEveral tracts of good land in Northumberland county, on the waters of Middle-creek, between Sunbury town and Carliſle, and near a good ſettlement of induſtrious Germans, and ſome tracts on the other waters near the Weſt Branch of the Saſquehanna.

ALSO TO BE LETT, on reaſonable terms,

Several tracts of very good rich land, in Lancaſter county, on the waters of Wiſkeniſky, about 18 miles from Saſquehanna, and about 20 miles from Lebanon town, near Tulpahocken ſettlement; it is well watered, and plenty of rich bottoms of meadow ground, very ſuitable for induſtrious perſons that underſtand farming, grazing, and dealing in cattle. Such perſons may meet with encouragement and aſſiſtance in making ſettlements there, by applying ſaid to DANIEL WILLIAMS. 2 m.

BOULTING-CLOTHS.

A LARGE and complete Aſſortment of 5 and 6 Quarter fine, ſuperfine, middling and coarſe, lately imported by

ELLIS LEWIS,

And to be SOLD, on the loweſt Terms, at his Houſe, in Second-ſtreet, near Spruce-ſtreet, Philadelphia. Millers and others, that are not acquainted with BOULTING-CLOTHS, may depend on being ſupplied with the beſt in Quality, and Directions how to affix them on the Reels; a reaſonable Diſcount will be made to thoſe that purchaſe to retail.

January 9, 1775.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the SUBSCRIBER, living near Spis-Utie Church, in Harford county, Maryland, on Sunday night, the 8th inſtant, two ſervant men; one an Engliſhman, named JOSEPH EDWARDS, a wool-comber, but has been uſed to labour ſince he came into this country; he is about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, ſlim made, ſwarthy complexion, black ſtrait hair, with a large ſcar on his forehead, and another on the inſide of one of his knees, and ſtutters when he talks faſt: Had on, when he went away, a light coloured fearnought jacket, with large white metal buttons, and cuffs to the ſleeves, one light cloth coloured under ditto, white country woollen breeches, white yarn ſtockings, a tow linen ſhirt, ſhoes nailed all round, a good felt hat, lined with yellow, an old ozenbrigs ſhirt, and an old broadcloth great coat, much greaſed on the back. The other named PATRICK CALIGHAN, an Iriſhman, been uſed to labour, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, a well ſet, full faced, ſaucey fellow, and has a down look; had on, when he went away, a light coloured fearnought jacket, with white metal buttons, a nankeen under ditto, with a piece of white linen down the back, a new tow linen ſhirt, white country kerſey breeches, white yarn ſtockings, pretty good ſhoes, with carved copper buckles, a ſmall felt hat, worn a little yellow, and turns up at the brim. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervants, and ſecures them in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſhall have Twenty Shillings if 10 miles from home, if 20 miles Forty Shillings, and if further the above reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by JAMES GALLION.

N. B. They are men of about 25 or 26 years of age. ‖ 6 W.

CAME to the plantation of FREDERICK STEICK, in Leterkenny townſhip, Cumberland county, ſince the 5th of October laſt, a black MARE, about 7 years old, 12 hands high, branded A on the near ſhoulder, and white hind feet. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. ¶

To be SOLD by the Subſcriber,

A PLANTATION in Williſtown, Cheſter county, containing 130 acres, 70 acres cleared, 12 thereof good watered meadow, and more may be made, a good dwelling-houſe, barn and ſtables, a good ſpring and ſpring-houſe, within a few perches of the dwelling-houſe, a good bearing orchard, within 3 miles of ſeveral merchant-mills, 23 miles from Philadelphia and 2 miles from a very good lime quarry; a conſiderable part of the ſaid land is already limed. The title is indiſputable, and a conſiderable time will be allowed for the purchaſe-money, by

ABRAHAM LEWIS.

*** RUN AWAY, on the 28th day of June 1773, an Iriſh ſervant man, named *Michael Connel*, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, black hair, brown eyes, marked with the ſmall-pox, a thick well ſet fellow; he has been formerly advertiſed in the Pennſylvania Gazette; I have been informed that he has forged a receipt for his paſſage-money, ſigned by Captain Richard Curtis. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have FIVE POUNDS reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by the aforeſaid Abraham Lewis. ‖ 7ſ6.

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER,

A PLANTATION, or TRACT of LAND, whereon Gabriel Dalbow now dwells, ſituate in Greenwich, Glouceſter county and province of Weſt New-Jerſey, containing 140 acres, about 30 acres cleared, and about 16 acres of unbanked meadow ground, adjoining Raccoon-creek, near Swedesborough, the remaining part woodland, ſome fruit trees, and a ſmall dwelling-houſe thereon, the purchaſer paying one half the purchaſe-money down, may have reaſonable time for paying the remainder. CALEB ATTMORE.

All perſons indebted to the eſtate of THOMAS ATTMORE, late of Newtown, Glouceſter county, deceaſed, are deſired to pay; and thoſe having any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to bring in their accounts to the ſubſcriber for payment. ‖ 5 w. CALEB ATTMORE.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.

POSTSCRIPT to the *Pennſylvania Gazette*. No. 4216.

37

By Captain Andrews, arrived at Marblehead, and by the February Packet, arrived at New-York (both from Falmouth) we have the following important Advices, viz.

LONDON, *January* 19.

THIS day the Houſe of Commons met, purſuant to their adjournment; the Speaker took the Chair about two o'clock, when Lord North preſented to the Houſe ſeveral bundles of American papers, the titles of which being read, they appeared to be Extracts of Letters from the Governors of the different provinces of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, New-York, Pennſylvania, Georgia, South-Carolina, Virginia, &c. to the Earl of Dartmouth, and his Anſwers; their dates were from April to the 15th of December 1774. As ſoon as the titles were read, Mr. Burke aroſe, and obſerved, that as no mention was made of any letters from Maryland, he ſhould be glad to know whether the deficiency of intelligence from that province proceeded from a want of correſpondence, or from any political motive; and whether thoſe papers were all the intelligence received from America. Lord North anſwered, by declaring that he had brought the papers in a bag, and that he had not examined them, neither did he know whether there were any from Maryland or not; that if there were any, they ſhould moſt aſſuredly be laid before the Houſe. As to the papers on the table containing all the intelligence from America, he would not undertake to ſay, as thoſe he had then brought with him were only extracts of the facts contained in the original letters; that the Authors opinions were not mentioned, it having been frequently found that the private opinions of people in power being made public had been attended with bad conſequences, therefore his Majeſty's ſervants had determined for the future never to mention the private opinion of any perſon. Mr. Burke replied, that in ſome caſes it might be proper to keep ſecret the private opinion of a perſon, yet, in ſo critical and alarming an affair as that of the Americans, the opinion of a man in power on the ſpot muſt be of great ſervice; he therefore was of opinion that the whole of the information received from America ought to be laid before the Houſe, and not extracts of particular letters, ſuch as ſuited the Miniſters purpoſe. Lord North then moved, that the ſaid papers might lie on the table for inſpection, and that Thurſday next be appointed for the whole Houſe to go into a Committee to conſider the ſame, which was agreed to.

Jan. 24. The following is the purport of Lord Chatham's ſpeech on Friday laſt on the American affairs.

His Lordſhip firſt began by complaining of the great delay there was on the ſide of Adminiſtration, reſpecting American buſineſs; that the papers had been detained above ſix weeks, and now were brought with an empty parade; the contents of which he dared to ſay every noble Lord in the Houſe, as well as many other perſons out of it, had been previouſly acquainted with. His Lordſhip next adverted to the preſent miſerable ſtate of America, which he deſcribed in ſtrong, deſcriptive, forcible, pathetic terms; and obſerved, that there was not, perhaps, in the annals of any free country, an inſtance where the Legiſlature could expect to extort obedience and duty by ſuch coercive meaſures; that ſending armed troops was not the way to make good ſubjects, nor even the way to produce that ſervility and thraldom Adminiſtration ſo much ſought after; for that three millions of people, the deſcendants of forefathers, who were forced out of this their native land by the narrow views of bigotted Councils, were not likely ſo ſoon to give up their moſt valuable rights and undoubted privileges; nay, what do I talk of three millions of people (ſays his Lordſhip) many more; Ireland is with them to a man; and as for every Whig in this country, the rights of America are ſo connected with his own, that his hand and heart muſt co-operate with their meaſures. His Lordſhip then took a view of the rights of taxation and legiſlation, in which it would be doing great injuſtice to his oratory, judgment and obſervation, to attempt following him. He concluded by aſſerting what he ſaid he had before often aſſerted, "That the property of a Britiſh ſubject was of that ſacred and unalienable nature, that nothing under Heaven could touch it, without the conſent of the Proprietor." In this critical ſituation of affairs then, ſays his Lordſhip, it is my duty, aged and infirm as I am, to crawl to this Houſe, and give my opinion, and beſt advice; and having got thus far on the threſhold of American buſineſs, I will knock at the doors of Adminiſtration for the admiſſion of juſtice and ſound policy, till I have obtained them. I have therefore, my Lords, brought a paper in my hand, beſeeching his Majeſty, that he would be graciouſly pleaſed to withdraw the troops from Boſton, as the firſt ſtep of a reconciliation between theſe unhappy, ill-treated people and the Mother Country; for even upon the extravagant idea of the people of America deſerving the chaſtiſement they have received at the hands of Parliament, is it not better, is it not ſounder policy, and does it not become a free nation more, to have this effected by the influence of a civil power (that conſtant palladium of Engliſhmen's rights) than dragooning them by main force, which (admitting it for a time effectual) muſt afterwards produce rancour, animoſity, and revenge?

His Lordſhip then handed up his motion, for an humble addreſs to be preſented to his Majeſty for the removal of the troops from Boſton,

In anſwer to Lord Chatham, Lord Suffolk greatly condemned the conduct of the Americans; ſaid that government had tried every gentle method in their power, but to no effect; that things were at laſt come to that criſis, that either the mother country muſt aſſert her authority, or reſign it; that himſelf, as one of his Majeſty's Miniſters, adviſed coercive meaſures, and would abide by ſuch advice at all hazards.

Lord Lyttleton ſupported Lord Suffolk, and reſted the principal part of his argument on the infallibility of acts of Parliament, which any power that reſiſted againſt, he ſaid, ſhould be compelled to ſubmit to.

Lord Shelburne ſpoke in defence of the Americans; ſaid he ſtood totally unconnected with men and meaſures, but that the noble Earl's motion carried with it ſuch a conciliating mode, that he heartily adopted it.

Lord Camden went into an examination of the original rights of a free people, which he defined with accuracy, temper and preciſion. He obſerved, in an inference from theſe premiſes, that arbitrary power may as well be lodged in a collective body as a ſingle perſon; but wherever it was exerted it was unlawful, and may be reſiſted; that this was no novel doctrine, but as old as the conſtitution, and be found in all the law books, from Selden down to a Gentleman (meaning Judge Blackſtone) whoſe Commentaries had been ſo juſtly and univerſally received in the world; that therefore acts of the State were not always infallible doctrines, but were, and ought to be, in particular caſes, ſubject to the rights and freedoms of the people at large, who had the original right veſted in them, of delegating their power and authority.

Lord Townſend quoted ſeveral acts of Parliament, to ſhew how the Americans had trampled upon legiſlative authority. He ſaid, he therefore ſhould be for reducing them to obedience by thoſe methods adopted by Government, and which appeared to be the beſt. He next went into a ſhort detail of the Iriſh commerce, and obſerved, that if the act of navigation was to be ſuſpended, as the Americans wanted, he thought it ſhould be firſt in favour of the Iriſh Merchants, particularly thoſe at Cork, whoſe local ſituation, and reſpectful behaviour entitled them to a preference.

The Duke of Richmond took a large view of the queſtion; and, on the whole, concluded with coinciding with the opinion of Lord Chatham for withdrawing the troops before Boſton, as the only way to open a plan of reconciliation. He next anſwered the aſſertions thrown out by ſome of the Lords in office, that the Americans would not be content with being excluded internal taxation, but wanted a repeal of the navigation Act, by going to the table and referring to the petition of the Congreſs, which he read in his place, and by which it appeared that they aſked no ſuch matter. He concluded by drawing a compariſon between the timid behaviour of Adminiſtration at the ſurrender of Falkland's Iſlands, and their ſwaggering conduct now uſed to their own children.

The Marquis of Rockingham lamented the unhappy ſituation of the town of Boſton, and aſked what good ſending the ſoldiery had already produced? That they had been there for ſome time, incapable of uſing their arms, or bringing about the purpoſes of Government. From this experience of your ill-concerted meaſures (continues his Lordſhip) you ought to be taught wiſdom and prudent legiſlation; and the only way to recover ſtability to your councils, and open a door to reconciliation, will be to begin by withdrawing the ſoldiery from the town of Boſton.

Lords Gower, Rochford and Weymouth, avowed the ſettled intentions of government of *compelling* the Americans to the immediate obedience of the Legiſlature of the mother country.

The queſtion was put, when on a diviſion, there appeared, Not Contents 77, Contents 18.

Jan. 26. *Yeſterday the Speaker took the chair about half paſt two o'clock. Mr. Edward Bacon aroſe, and begged leave to preſent a petition from the Merchants of Norwich; which being agreed to, the ſame was read, ſetting forth "the dangerous ſituation to which trade is reduced, by the non-importation agreement, and praying that the Houſe would, in their wiſdom, do ſuch things for the reſtoring harmony, as appeared moſt proper."*

On the motion for its being referred to this day's Committee, it paſſed in the negative, 85 to 11.

Another petition was preſented from Dudley, to the ſame purport. The Houſe were going to divide, but Mr. Burke ſaid, he would not trouble the noble Lord (North) and his train, to walk out every five minutes in funeral pomp to inter petitions.

On the ſame queſtion of referring it being put, it was likewiſe carried in the negative without a diviſion.

Mr. Skipwith next deſired to preſent a petition from the inhabitants, manufacturers, &c. of Birmingham, which being received and read, ſet forth, "that they (the Petitioners) deſired the laws againſt America might be put in force, ſo as to bring the Americans to a ſpeedy ſenſe of their duty; and that Great-Britain would exert her authority."

Lord North was for referring this petition to the ſame Committee, as the North-American Merchants petition is referred to, but Mr. Burke objected, ſaying, this was not a petition concerning commerce, it was a warlike, bloodthirſty petition, and deſired to hear the names of the perſons who had ſigned it read, which was complied with. This petition, however, was referred to the ſame Committee as the other petitions.

Sir George Saville aroſe, and acquainted the Houſe, that his not underſtanding any buſineſs except the ballotting was meant to come on that day, he left the Houſe as ſoon as it was over, but on going home a petition of Dr. Franklin, Mr. Lee, and Mr. Bollan, the three Gentlemen who had the direction of the petition from the North American Congreſs to the King, was put into his hand: He ſtated the contents, which were, "that the Petitioners could explain and throw great light on the petition preſented from the Congreſs to the King, which, by his Majeſty's command, had been referred to that honourable Houſe, and therefore praying to be heard on the ſame."

A converſation now enſued concerning a point of order, whether a petition could be received concerning a petition which lay before the Houſe, but of which they could have no poſſible knowledge. This converſation laſted ſome time, in which Lord North, Mr. Rigby, the Solicitor General, Lord Frederic Campbell and Mr. Gaſcoigne, were againſt the receiving it, complaining of the thinneſs of the Houſe, and the lateneſs of the hour; but it was ably contended that it could be received, by Sir George Saville, Mr. Burke and Mr. T. Townſend, who all ſhewed the difference there was between receiving a petition and complying with its prayer; the thinneſs of the Houſe and the late hour they treated with ridicule by reminding their opponents, that when the queſtion was firſt propoſed the Houſe was pretty full, and it was in the afternoon.

A motion was drawn up by Mr. Burke, in order for the point to be diſcuſſed, but as the Houſe was ſo thin, there being but forty Members with the Speaker, it was withdrawn, and the point will be diſcuſſed this day before the Houſe goes into a Committee on the American papers.

Feb. 2. Yeſterday the Upper Aſſembly was crouded below the Bar at half after one o'clock, in expectation of L—C—making a motion reſpecting America. At two his L—made his appearance: and, after waiting for above an hour for the ſeveral Members of Adminiſtration, he acquainted the Houſe, that he had a bill of a conciliating nature in his hand, which he propoſed to ſubmit to their conſideration. He now entered very fully into the main objects it had in view, apologized for the rude, informal manner it was drawn up, entreated their indulgence and aſſiſtance to model and bring it into form, and reminded them that it was in performance of a promiſe he had given the laſt day, which then ſeemed to be well received, of propoſing to their conſideration ſome wide, extenſive, comprehenſive plan of reconciliation.

When his L—had finiſhed, he delivered in the bill at the table. The title of it was read, and is as follows: "A Proviſional Bill for quieting the Troubles in the American Colonies, and for aſſerting the Legiſlative Supremacy and controuling ſuperintending Power of the Britiſh Parliament over the ſame."

The bill is directed to a variety of important objects, but the two main points on which it principally turns are the repeal of the declaratory act of 1766, which aſſerts the ſupremacy of the Britiſh Parliament in all caſes whatſoever, and ſubſtitutes in its place a ſupremacy directed to acts of mere legiſlation and controul only, and to make it lawful for a Congreſs to meet at Philadelphia on the 9th of May next, where the whole continent of America (the infant Colonies and Quebec excepted) ſhould acknowledge this reſtricted ſupremacy, and grant a certain benevolence or ſum of money to his Majeſty, to be under the diſpoſal of Parliament, and to be employed towards alleviating the public burthens the Mother Country now labours under.

L—D———conſented that the bill ſhould lie on the table, and be taken into conſideration on ſome future day after the papers referred by his Majeſty were read and conſidered.

L—S———oppoſed this ſtrenuouſly; ſaid he had received letters a few days ſince, informing him, that veſſels were now loading at Amſterdam, L'Orient and Rochfort, the cargoes of which were intended for America; that all conciliating meaſures were to no purpoſe: and that he ſhould therefore move, that the ſaid bill be rejected in the firſt inſtance.

A very able and well ſupported debate now enſued, which continued till three quarters after nine o'clock, when the queſtion being put, there appeared for L—S------'s motion, Contents 61, Proxies 7, in all 68. Not Contents 32; ſo the bill was rejected by a majority of 36.

The ſpeakers on the part of Adminiſtration were, L—D------, S------, G------, F------; the L—C------, and L—H------. On that of the oppoſition, the D—of R------, and M------; and the L—C------, T------, L------, C------ and S------.

Feb. 4. On Thurſday laſt, a few minutes after four, Lord North roſe in the Houſe of Commons, and in a ſpeech which laſted near two hours, recapitulated the contents of the American papers which had been read to the Houſe, and pronounced the province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, and other parts of New-England, to be in a ſtate of actual rebellion, and propoſed a conference with the Houſe of Lords, that a joint addreſs might be carried up to the Throne. He ſaid that Adminiſtration wiſhed to adopt conciliatory meaſures, if America would permit them; but at all events, in the firſt inſtance, the preſent ſtep was become indiſpenſibly neceſſary. Among other things, his Lordſhip ſtated the burthens borne by Britain and America, from which he drew this deduction, that every perſon in the former, on an average, contributed at the rate of 25s. a head, whereas the latter did not contribute 6d. His Lordſhip likewiſe, in the courſe of his ſpeech, pointed out the meaſures intended to be purſued, in caſe the King ſhould agree to comply with their addreſs. He ſaid he ſhould propoſe a temporary act, to put a ſtop to all the foreign trade of New-England, and particularly to their fiſhery on the banks of Newfoundland, till they returned to their duty; and at the ſame time declaring, that whenever they ſhould acknowledge the ſupreme authority of the Britiſh legiſlature, pay obedience to the laws of this realm, and make a due ſubmiſſion to the King, their real grievances, upon their making proper application, would be redreſſed. His Lordſhip further obſerved, that the other colonies were not ſo culpable, and he hoped might yet be brought to a ſenſe of their duty to the Mother Country by more lenient meaſures, and he then concluded with a motion, "That an humble addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, to return thanks to his Majeſty for communicating to the Houſe the American Papers, and that he would be pleaſed to take ſuch meaſures as might be ſuitable to his wiſdom for enforcing the laws againſt America, and promiſing to ſupport him in a full and vigorous execution of the ſame with their lives and fortunes." The meaſures propoſed to be taken the better to force obedience in New-England were mentioned generally, and are ſaid to be, to ſend 14 frigates to Boſton, and 10,000 troops, including Preſton's regiment of horſe; to aſk a ſupply of 2000 ſeamen more to man the fleet for Boſton, and to ſupply the naval eſtabliſhment at home, which falls ſhort, becauſe Admiral Harland is not arrived, as was expected, with the fleet from India.

After Lord North had finiſhed his ſpeech, the motion was read by the Chairman; when Mr. Dunning roſe and ſpoke to the following purport:

"The noble Lord has endeavoured by every light into which he can throw the queſtion, to prove that the reſiſtance of the Americans, though it has gone no further than votes and reſolutions, is actual and open rebellion; and we are to come to a reſolution declaratory of the ſame idea; I think, Mr. Speaker, that there is no difficulty in proving the direct contrary poſition; that the Americans are not in rebellion, that the votes and reſolutions of the ſeveral congreſſes, both provincial and continental, are decent and moderate, though firm declarations of the eſtimation in which liberty ought to be held, and tempered with the higheſt expreſſions of loyalty and duty to their Sovereign----Againſt what is it that they rebel? Do they deny allegiance to his Majeſty? Are they in arms in oppoſing the King's troops? By what explanation, or by what miſconception, their conduct is now to be branded with ſo violent and ſo fatal an epithet, I cannot apprehend. You paſſed acts in the laſt ſeſſion, which inſtead of governing America, carried tyranny into the bowels of America, and overturned all legal conſtitution in one of their provinces; and you utterly ruined the capital of the empire in that part of the world, by way of puniſhing the inſolence of a mob---you executed thoſe acts by force of arms; the people of the colonies thinking themſelves tyrannically uſed, and conceiving that the nature of their dependency upon the Parliament of Great-Britain, was not well underſtood on either ſide the water, in order to treat with this country upon ſuch momentous points, convened a general Congreſs---the Deputies met in that Congreſs came to reſolutions, declaratory of their ideas of their ſubmiſſion unto Britain, full of duty and allegiance to the King, and reſpect of Parliament; but as all free countries have licentious ſubjects, and freedom in that country attended with licentious news-papers, we the Parliament of Great-Britain are to overlook the conduct of the Congreſs, and ſearch for proofs of the rebellion among the American mobs and colony news-papers, which have actually been laid before us as ſtate-papers, upon which we are to form our reſolutions; yet in the action of thoſe mobs, and in the expreſſions of theſe news-papers is not rebellion to be found. And it muſt be by the moſt ſophiſtical of all arguments, that ſuch a deduction is to be drawn; a people governed by a conſtitution ſubordinate to our own, but the extent and powers of which are unknown even to ourſelves, profeſſing the utmoſt loyalty and obedience to the King, and uſing no violence againſt his troops, nor being any where in arms,

cannot, but by the utmoſt perverſion of ſenſe and expreſſion, be denominated rebels."

Mr. Attorney General anſwered Mr. Dunning with great ſenſe and ſpirit. A general debate now enſued, in which all the able ſpeakers on both ſides ſhewed their abilities.

Col. B----e pointed out the inextricable difficulties into which A———n were now plunging the whole empire, by declaring the reſiſtance of the Americans to be rebellion; that when once that declaration was paſſed by the Legiſlature, the civil American war would be commenced, the ſword would be drawn to puniſh the rebellion that was declared; and he warned the Houſe againſt a miſerable and unhappy catalogue of evils of the deepeſt hue, and the moſt alarming magnitude that would follow.

Mr. Burke laid forth the numerous ill conſequences that muſt inevitably follow—called the preſent moment the true criſis of Britain's fate, painted the dreadful abyſs into which the nation was going to be plunged; he called upon the commercial part of the Houſe to rouſe themſelves at the open declaration of their approaching ruin. He pathetically deſcribed to the landed intereſt the fatal effects that muſt inevitably reach them.

The Solicitor General in his ſpeech defended the meaſure in a very able manner. He gave every allowance for, and paid all deference to, the intereſts of commerce and manufactures; but contended, that in the preſent caſe intereſts were concerned of yet greater conſequence; that all the world muſt acknowledge that when the cleareſt rights of the legiſlative power of a country are invaded and denied, and when in conſequence the people ſo denying are in actual and open rebellion, that then there are points of greater importance to be ſettled and decided than points of commerce and manufacture. An enemy in the bowels of a kingdom is ſurely to be reſiſted, oppoſed and conquered; notwithſtanding the trade that may ſuffer, and the fabrics that may be ruined. That deſcriptions of the immenſe conſequence of our American trade were arguments rather againſt the oppoſing members than for them; for the greater the conſequence of the commerce, the greater the care ought to be, and the firmer the policy that is to preſerve it; that the queſtion is not now the importance of American colonies, but the poſſeſſion of the colonies at all.

Theſe arguments were replied to in a very maſterly manner by the other ſide of the Houſe, and the debate ran very much into an examination of what was rebellion. It was ſtrongly contended that the reſiſtance of the Americans could not poſſibly come within that deſcription, for a thouſand reaſons, and none more than the very declaration in queſtion; ſince real rebellion never wants a deſcaratory vote to prove it; it is ſeen and acknowledged by all the world. In the two rebellions of 1715 and 1745 there was no ſuch vote; the fact was taken for granted, and the addreſs of ſupport in the firſt inſtance.

The Right Hon. Mr. C. F—made a motion for an amendment to Lord North's motion, by leaving out almoſt the whole of it, except thanks for the papers: and when the queſtion was called for, it was, whether the words propoſed to be left out ſtand part of the motion. The Houſe then divided, ayes 304, noes 105.

After this had been ſettled, the main queſtion (being the motion firſt propoſed) was put, which cauſed another diviſion, and the numbers then were, for the Addreſs 296, againſt it 106.

St. James's, Feb. 9. This day the two Houſes of Parliament preſented to his Majeſty the following *Addreſs.*

The humble Addreſs of the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in Parliament aſſembled.

Die Martis, 7 Februarii, 1775.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in Parliament aſſembled, return your Majeſty our moſt humble thanks, for having been graciouſly pleaſed to communicate to us the ſeveral papers relating to the preſent ſtate of the Britiſh Colonies in America, which, by your Majeſty's command, have been laid before us. We have taken them into our moſt ſerious conſideration, and we find that a part of your Majeſty's ſubjects, in the province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, have proceeded ſo far to reſiſt the authority of the *Supreme Legiſlature*, that a *rebellion* at this time actually exiſts within the ſaid province; and we ſee with the utmoſt concern, that they have been countenanced and encouraged by unlawful combinations and engagements, entered into by your Majeſty's ſubjects in ſeveral of the other Colonies, to the injury and oppreſſion of many of their innocent fellow-ſubjects, reſident within the kingdom of Great-Britain, and the reſt of your Majeſty's dominions. This conduct, on their part, appears to us the more inexcuſable, when we conſider with how much temper your Majeſty, and the two Houſes of Parliament, have acted, in ſupport of the laws and conſtitution of Great-Britain. We can never ſo far deſert the truſt repoſed in us, as to relinguiſh any part of the ſovereign authority over all your Majeſty's dominions, which, by law, is veſted in your Majeſty, and the two Houſes of Parliament: And the conduct of many perſons in ſeveral of the Colonies, during the late diſturbances, is alone ſufficient to convince us how neceſſary this power is, for protection of the lives and fortunes of all your Majeſty's ſubjects.

We have ever been, and always ſhall be, ready to pay attention and regard to any real grievances of your Majeſty's ſubjects, which ſhall, in a dutiful and conſtitutional manner, be laid before us; and whenever any of the colonies ſhall make a proper application to us, we ſhall be ready to afford them every juſt and reaſonable indulgence: At the ſame time, we conſider it as our indiſpenſible duty, humbly to beſeech your Majeſty, that you will take the moſt effectual meaſures to enforce due obedience to the laws and authority of the Supreme Legiſlature; and we beg leave, in the moſt ſolemn manner, to aſſure your Majeſty, that it is our fixed reſolution, at the hazard of our lives and properties, to ſtand by your Majeſty againſt all rebellious attempts, in the maintenance of the juſt rights of your Majeſty, and the two Houſes of Parliament.

LONDON.

Feb. 11. Of all the American papers given into the Houſe of Commons by Lord North, none appeared ſo obnoxious to the government as that ſtiled "A League and Covenant;" and it is ſaid, the Crown Lawyers have given it as their opinion, that all the Boſtonians who ſigned it have committed an over-act of high treaſon.

The following we hear is an exact liſt of the reinforcement intended for Boſton: Three regiments of foot, one of dragoons, ſeven companies of marines, a large train of artillery.

Advices from Madrid mention, orders having been ſent to all the ſea ports in Spain, to regiſter a great number of ſeamen immediately.

Yeſterday the Hon.—Gunning, brother to her Grace the Dutcheſs of Argyle, kiſſed his Majeſty's hand at St. James's, on being promoted to the rank of Colonel, and at the ſame time took leave of his Majeſty, previous to his departure with his regiment for Boſton; as did Generals Howe and Burgoyne on the ſame occaſion.

Orders are given for all the ſhips which are deſtined for America and Newfoundland, to take on board their full complement of ſeamen and ſoldiers immediately.

Yeſterday Major General Clinton took leave of his Majeſty at St. James's, and will embark in a few days for America; and not General Burgoyne, as before mentioned.

On Tueſday laſt the Conſtitutional Society reſolved unanimouſly, that 100l. ſterling be ſent by that ſociety to Dr. FRANKLIN, requeſting that he will tranſmit the ſame for the relief of the diſtreſſed inhabitants of Boſton.

Extract of a Letter from Dublin.

"The tranſportation of ſo many battalions to North-America, is a meaſure which has thrown the people into the utmoſt conſternation, particularly as Spain has ſo large a ſquadron, and ſuch a multitude of land forces ready for embarkation."

Houſe of Commons, February 9.

Mr. Vice Chamberlain preſented his Majeſty's anſwer to the addreſs of both Houſes of Parliament, which was as follows:

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"*I thank you for this very dutiful and loyal addreſs, and for the affectionate and ſolemn aſſurances you give me of your ſupport in maintaining the juſt rights of my Crown, and of the two Houſes of Parliament; and you may depend upon my taking the moſt ſpeedy and effectual meaſures for enforcing due obedience to the laws and the authority of the ſupreme legiſlature.*

"*Whenever any of my colonies ſhall make a proper and dutiful application, I ſhall be ready to concur with you in affording them every juſt and reaſonable indulgence; and it is my ardent wiſh, that this diſpoſition may have a happy effect on the temper and conduct of my ſubjects in America.*"

His Majeſty's Anſwer was referred to the committee of ſupply, which was adjourned to Monday.

The Houſe went into a committee on the American papers, and Lord North moved for leave to bring in a bill for preventing the Americans from fiſhing at Newfoundland and St. John's, and for prohibiting them from carrying on any commerce, either by way of export or import, but with Great-Britain, Ireland, and the Weſt-Indies. This produced a very warm debate, in which Mr. Attorney and Mr. Solicitor General, Mr. Stanley, and Mr. Cornwal, bore a part on one ſide, and Mr. Dunning, Mr. Recorder of London, and Mr. Fox on the other.

The principal arguments uſed in favour of the propoſed augmentation were as follows: That the Houſe juſtly reſolved the contumacy and defiance of legiſlative power in the Americans to be rebellious, and having addreſſed his Majeſty, that he would be pleaſed to take ſuch meaſures as he ſhould find neceſſary for enforcing the laws, it was, upon a mature conſideration, determined, that an augmentation of 2000 ſeamen ſhould be made. That number, it was apprehended, would be ſufficient for the purpoſe of reſtraining the commerce of the New-Englanders, and for preventing the clandeſtine trade which ſome were fearful would be carried into practice with foreign nations; that theſe objects were very eſſential ones, and ſuch as muſt be provided for; and at the ſame time it was alſo inexpedient to weaken the other ſtanding ſervices of the navy, which were at preſent amply provided for, and were meant to be left upon too reſpectable a footing to leave the leaſt apprehenſions of any attack from our neighbours; that it was deſigned to ſtation a proper number of Frigates in the moſt beneficial manner for commanding the whole coaſt of North-America; and it was to be hoped that when the Coloniſts found that this country was fully determined to exert the utmoſt of her forces in order to ſecure obedience to the Legiſlature, that they would then quit their preſent deluſion, and return to their duty.

In reply, it was contended, that the whole conduct of A------n, from the beginning of this affair, was full of blindneſs and incapacity: That they had been for ſeveral ſeſſions called upon for a reduction of the navy eſtimate: That while there was no uſe in the enormous eſtabliſhment, ſo long was it kept up; but that as ſoon as, upon their own ideas and principles, there was reaſon to foreſee a want, juſt then we found it reduced, not eſſentially and effectually reduced, but merely by way of a paltry expedient to ſtop the mouth of oppoſition. Why was the navy reduced at a time that the Miniſtry ought to have foreſeen the want that probably would ariſe; Every diſpatch from America changes the plan of Government; the hue of the Miniſtry changes, like the camelion, with the objects that approach it. The augmentation now aſked is but an experiment; they deſign it to try what it will do;---they foreſee no effects; and inſtead of governing events by the penetration of a great ſtateſman, they wait with anxiety to know the ſtate of their trial: Full of boaſts at the moment of aſking this Houſe for the money of the ſubject, you would then ſuppoſe them looking into the moſt diſtant events, and predicting nothing but the cleareſt ſucceſs. Next ſeſſions---perhaps next month, they will be of another mind, and having changed their tone with the advices they receive, will come for three times 2000 men, perhaps five times as many.

That the conduct of the land forces has been upon the ſame principles. At firſt three regiments as a garriſon in Boſton were to do all the buſineſs---were to carry the acts into execution, and prevent all future application to Parliament, preſently that hopeful plan gave way for another; five regiments were found neceſſary; the next diſpatches made ſeven neceſſary; and thus we found the army run up to ſixteen regiments, but are aſſured that General Gage will then be perfectly ſafe; by and by we ſhall find the fears of Adminiſtration ſpeak a different language; we ſhall gradually hear of 20, of 30, and of 40,000 men.

The conduct of Adminiſtration was not only glaringly inconſiſtent and abſurd, when examined upon their own principles, but unhappily thoſe principles themſelves were to the laſt degree fatal to the moſt important intereſts of this country. In what are theſe additional ſeamen to be employed? To deſtroy and prevent the fiſhing trade of New-England, and thereby throw into the hands of France the employment of 20,000 ſailors and fiſhermen. The fiſhery of Boſton, &c. will naturally and inevitably go to the French---you cannot take it up---the towns in Britain that carry it on, it is well known ſucceed them. That the Government cannot proceed as if they had nothing to fear, and as if they were quite at leiſure for the ſchemes of the greateſt magnitude. Not content with governing all the internal part of America by arms, at a time when they cannot yet go beyond the garriſoning a ſingle town, they attack the Americans clandeſtine trade; and finding themſelves unable to retrench inſtead of annihilating it, they give themſelves much larger work, by declaring all American commerce contraband; and thereby enlarging infinitely that work, which when ſmall they could not execute. That while there was ſo little foreſight, ſo little proviſion for future events; while the means taken to execute the greateſt works were ſo inadequate to the ſmalleſt ends, and while the whole was under the guidance of imbecility and imprudence, negligence and incapacity, nothing was to be expected but the moſt miſerable attendants on the moſt horrible civil convulſions, both at home, as well as in America.

The queſtion was put at eleven o'clock, and the Houſe divided, ayes 261, noes 85.

The reſolution of the committee was agreed to without a diviſion, and a bill ordered to be brought in.

We hear, that previous to the commencement of any hoſtilities in America, a manifeſto will be diſtributed amongſt all the provinces, ſetting forth at large the claims of Government on one ſide, and the expected conceſſions of America on the other.

The Upper Aſſembly yeſterday went through the land-tax and marine mutiny bills, without amendments.

Reported his Majeſty's anſwer to the addreſs of thanks, for communicating the American papers, &c.

Yeſterday the Earl of Rochford preſented the Upper Aſſembly a meſſage from his Majeſty under his ſign manual, the purport of which was, "That, in conſequence of the addreſs he had received, he was determined to the more ſpeedy and effectual meaſures for ſupporting the juſt rights of the Crown and two Houſes of Parliament, in which undertaking he informed them, an addition to his forces by land and ſea would be found neceſſary, not doubting but their Lordſhips would readily concur in ſuch meaſures as the exigencies of the caſe ſhould require.

In conſequence of the above meſſages, their Lordſhips agreed to an humble addreſs to be preſented to his Majeſty, humbly to aſſure his Majeſty, that they will, with the utmoſt zeal and chearfulneſs, concur with his Majeſty in ſuch meaſures as the preſent exigency may require.

PHILADELPHIA, April 14.

A letter from New-York, dated April 11, ſays, "Captain Lawrence, arrived this afternoon in ſix weeks from Portſmouth, ſailed in company with a ſhip for your port, and brings news to the 23d of February. In one of the laſt papers a paragraph mentions, that Lord North moved in the Houſe, "That all American acts be ſuſpended, until advice could be received from the colonies what they would give or offer towards ſupport of government, and thoſe that proved refractory, to have the acts put vigorouſly into execution in ſuch colonies." This is the ſubſtance of the motion, but the particular wording you will find in the papers publiſhed here, and goes by to-morrow's poſt. We are in a great meaſure in the dark, as private letters by the ſhip do not come down to ſo late a date, and Capt. Lawrence lay at Portſmouth when he received the paper. The Houſe of Commons treated the Petition of the Merchants very indecently; they preſented two Petitions, and then their Committee were called in, and one of them, who was deputed for the purpoſe, verbally waved their application, unleſs the Houſe would refer their Petition to the ſame Committee to whom was referred the conſideration of American papers; the Houſe declined doing that, and then they withdrew. It alſo appears that the Corporation of London were about petitioning. Captain Lawrence declares that he never ſaw the citizens of London in ſuch a ſituation; no buſineſs going forward that was perceivable, and a general apprehenſion of the conſequences to be expected from the violent meaſures intended to be put into execution by adminiſtration. I have one of two letters of the ſame import. It is talked of here, but I did not hear it of Capt. Lawrence, that Lord North was in all probability intimidated into this motion, by ſeeing 100,000 people round the Parliament Houſe, which I judge may be poſſible, if the Corporation went in a body with their petition, they doubtleſs would have a reſpectable company to attend them. It is ſurmiſed that the movements of the Spaniards may have given cauſe for this motion. Be this as it may, I think it very providential that this ſuſpenſion takes place juſt at a time when we expected the ſword to be drawn. I am alſo informed the troops are ſtopped coming. Mr. Burke, towards the cloſe of a very ſpirited ſpeech, declared to this effect, "That if the violent meaſures were carried into execution he pledged himſelf, that, if the people would ſecond him, he would bring the authors to condign puniſhment." The Proteſt of the Lords againſt the addreſs to the King, I am informed, is the beſt thing ever put together. In ſhort, we have friends, and I am thankful that a door is yet open to a happy reconciliation. The joint addreſs of the Lords and Commons to the King, deſiring him to uſe the moſt effectual meaſures to make America ſubmit, and ſo ſoon thereafter for the Miniſter himſelf to make a motion in the Houſe for a ſuſpenſion of the laws, and come into *nem. con.* by the Houſe, is a myſtery that gives me great reaſon to ſuſpect, that the oſtenſible reaſon offered by Lord North in the motion is not the ſole inducement for him to make it. I dont doubt but the addreſs of the two Houſes will alarm all that depend on trade and manufactures, and the diſcontent will become more general as they feel the loſs of our cuſtom."

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated April 12, 1775.

"Yeſterday afternoon arrived here the Earl of Dunmore, Capt. Lawrence, from England, who has brought prints to the 20th of February, in which is the following motion, viz. Lord North, on the 20th of February, moved for a ſuſpenſion of the ſeveral American Acts, until it ſhould be known which of the provinces would agree to the raiſing a revenue, and to the acknowledgment of the ſupremacy of the Britiſh Legiſlature. Such of the provinces as did thus agree, were to be permitted to raiſe the revenue in the mode moſt ſuitable to themſelves, but in the other Colonies, ſtill refractory, the ſeveral Acts were to be vigorouſly inforced. I have taken the foregoing from a written copy, which I have no doubt is an exact copy from the print."

The following came incloſed in a letter from New-York.

Various accounts having been given of Lord North's motion for the relief of the Colonies, the following, we preſume, may be depended upon as truly authentic:

From the MIDDLESEX JOURNAL of Feb. 21.

Yeſterday the Commons reſolved itſelf into a Committee of the whole Houſe, for the further conſideration of American papers and affairs, when a motion, moſt unexpected without doors, but for which the Members had been prepared by cards deſiring their attendance, was made by Lord North, for adopting conciliatory meaſures with America; and the following may be depended upon as an authentic copy of the above motion.

That it is the opinion of this Committee, that when the General Council and Aſſembly, or General Court of any of his Majeſty's provinces or colonies in America ſhall propoſe to make proviſion, according to the condition, circumſtance or ſituation of ſuch province or colony, for contributing their proportion to the common defence (ſuch proportion to be raiſed under the authority of the General Court or Aſſembly of ſuch province, and diſpoſable by Parliament) and ſhall engage to make proviſion alſo for the ſupport of the civil government, and the adminiſtration of juſtice, in ſuch province or colony, it will be proper, if ſuch propoſal ſhall be approved by his Majeſty and the two Houſes of Parliament, and for ſo long as ſuch proviſion ſhall be made accordingly, to forbear in reſpect of ſuch colony to lay any duty, tax or aſſeſſment, or to impoſe any further duty, tax or aſſeſſment, except only ſuch duties as it may be expedient to continue to levy or impoſe for the regulation of commerce; the net produce of the duties laſt mentioned to be carried to the account of ſuch province or colony reſpectively. On a diviſion, 274 for the motion, 88 againſt it.